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# THE INDEPENDENT

No 3.791

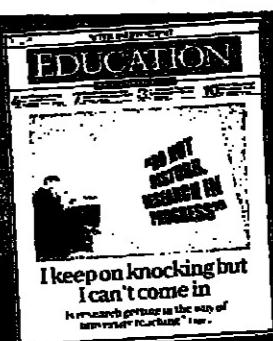
THURSDAY 28 JANUARY 1999

(1R50p) 45p



IN THE THURSDAY REVIEW

Please sir,  
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EDUCATION



## Blair fights to salvage Ulster peace

SOME OF the IRA's alleged top killers were named in the Commons yesterday as Tony Blair battled to stop the political consensus underpinning the Good Friday Agreement unravelling over the release of terrorist prisoners.

The process was enduring its toughest test since the Omagh bomb, after Mr Blair was thrown on the defensive by a Tory attack, with the support of some Labour MPs. They criticised the release of prisoners in spite of continued violence, marked by punishment

BY COLIN BROWN  
Chief Political Correspondent  
AND DAVID MCKITTRICK

beatings" by gangs in loyalist

The former minister Frank Field joined other Labour MPs in attacking the beatings, which, it was said, were being used to undermine the Royal Ulster Constabulary during the review of its role by Chris Patten, the former Hong Kong governor. The attack by the Tories, whose position is that they support the agreement in

principle but not as it is being managed, has stretched to the limit the bi-partisan approach on Northern Ireland.

The Rev Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist leader, tried to raise the temperature by naming an alleged Provisional IRA gang said to be responsible for murdering 10 Protestant workers. *The Independent* has declined to reproduce the names so as not to expose innocent people to the threat of attack.

Mr Paisley's use of Commons privilege to read out

rounding the peace process. Last week the Conservative backbencher Andrew Hunter backed down from a threat to "name and shame" alleged republican bombers after being advised not to by the Government and the RUC Chief Constable Sir Ronnie Flanagan.

But the DUP leader's show of outrage underlined frustration at the failure to apprehend the terrorists responsible for the Omagh bombing.

The precarious state of the peace process was highlighted by the death of a celebrated IRA

member, Eamonn Collins, who renounced violence and wrote about his deeds. His body was found on a remote roadside in Newry, Co Down, with severe head injuries.

In their most heated exchanges on the peace process, William Hague was accused by Mr Blair of being "dragged along by some who do not wish the Good Friday Agreement well - I do question the motives of some of them."

But the Prime Minister had to contradict the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mo Mowlam,

who earlier suggested that calling a halt to the release of prisoners may not be legal. Mr Blair told MPs he had the power to stop the release of the prisoners but made clear the Government had taken the decision not to do so, at this stage, because it judged that it would destroy the peace process. "We can stop them altogether ... We should do so in circumstances where we then declare the ceasefire no longer exists. If that were to be the case the consequences would be immense for the whole of the

process in Northern Ireland. I'm not saying it would never be wrong to come to that judgement. I'm just saying I don't believe that is the right judgement now."

Ministers are privately deeply concerned about the pressure they are facing from MPs and the families of the victims of the violence, but they are being advised by the security and intelligence services that the ceasefire is holding and that bombings and terrorist attacks on civilian or military targets have been suspended.

## Senators accept that Clinton must stay

BY MARY DEJEVSKY  
in Washington

Democrats. Three of the key individuals in the Lewinsky scandal now face renewed questioning under oath: Monica Lewinsky herself, the President's millionaire friend, Vernon Jordan, and his special adviser, Sidney Blumenthal.

The Senate also wants further evidence from Mr Clinton, which he is expected to refuse. Republicans hoped the witnesses could be heard over the weekend and the trial concluded late next week.

Precise arrangements for hearing witnesses had yet to be worked out, but they are not thought likely to appear in the Senate chamber, at least not initially. They are expected to be questioned by two senators on videotape, with transcripts provided to the Senate after the weekend.

The leader of the minority Tom Daschle, regretted the lack of agreement, saying that his party wanted "not to protect the President of the United States, but to protect the Constitution".

He insisted it had not been demonstrated that the charges against the President were impeachable, and he expressed the hope of a "procedural compromise" before today.

Reluctant witnesses, page 15

They voted by 56 to 44 first against a Democrat motion to dismiss the case against Mr Clinton, and then for a Republican motion on witnesses.

The vote, which went strictly along party-lines, spelled the end of the Senate's aspirations to preserve a cross-party consensus on the impeachment of the President.

There was only one defector, the maverick Democrat Russ Feingold, of Wisconsin, who voted with the Republicans - against dismissal and for witness.

Mr Feingold is one of the few senators not beholden to his party for funds, having retained his seat last November after setting unilateral limits on his campaign spending.

The Senate's decision to call witnesses infuriated the White House and disappointed De-

## It could be you. Tibetan tribe hits jackpot with £100,000 lottery grant from Britain



Members of a remote Tibetan tribe win a lottery grant to improve their land and water supply Alan Clements

BY CLARE GARNER

money is formally released, they will be able to begin the process of installing pump systems for running water, importing tractors so they can farm the land, and establishing a TB and malaria laboratory.

The Tibetan refugee settlements of Misar and Tizu are small and remote, with populations of 2,000 and 1,680 respectively. Their physical isolation and politically sensitive proximity to the Burmese and Chinese Tibetan borders have meant that, until now, they have been neglected by aid agencies.

The advantage of such isolation is that Tibetan culture flourishes. "It was made clear to the Lottery Board that the whole point of having irrigation and agriculture here was to hold the settlements together and enhance and maintain the Tibetan culture," said Mr Alan Clements of the Tibet Relief Fund, they asked: "Are you Chinese?"

As Liz Banks, one of the trustees, put it: "There is no Western influence, not much Indian influence, and obviously no Chinese influence."

What these refugees do know, however, is that as of tomorrow, when the Lottery

## Hard luck - Viagra can cause impotence

BY JEREMY LAURANCE  
Health Editor

Hospital, London. Priapism, occasionally triggered by other impotence treatments such as injections, is a particular problem in West Indian men. In some cases, victims have suffered painful erections for several hours and needed hospital treatment. If an erection lasts longer than six hours, it can

restrict the blood supply to the intracavernosal smooth muscle in the penis, which facilitates the erection process, causing permanent damage.

Release, the drugs charity, said yesterday that Viagra was "flavour of the month" on the club circuit and was selling on the black market for £10 to £12 a pill. Anecdotal reports suggest that it is being offered in combination with Ecstasy as a "dou-

ble hit" and sold as "Sextasy". A spokesman for Release said: "It's definitely found its place on the fetish side of club culture."

Mr Kirby, writing in *Student BMJ*, says: "There are no data to support the claim sildenafil (Viagra) really does improve the normal erection or alter orgasmic sensation. There have been reports of priapism developing in young men using it as a recreational substance."

Earlier this month a Lancashire-based travel insurer Primary Direct, reported that 12 men had been flown home from holiday with "permanent" erections after buying Viagra in Amsterdam and Thailand.

A spokesman for Pfizer, the manufacturer of Viagra, said there had been fewer than 20 reports of priapism linked with Viagra and there was no proof the drug caused the condition.

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# 'Ex-IRA man who defied Provos in their own heartland left to die in a gutter'

BY DAVID MCKITTRICK  
Ireland Correspondent

EAMON COLLINS, who met a violent death on a road at Newry, Co Down, in the early hours of yesterday, was a man who took the most reckless risks with his own life and those of others.

A former IRA volunteer he turned against the IRA and other republicans in the most open and public of ways, developing his own brand of "shaming and shaming" alleged activists and relentlessly criticising republicanism.

He was not unique in doing so, since recent years have produced up to half-a-dozen former IRA members who have now forsaken violence and who regularly criticise the IRA and Sinn Fein in the media and in books of memoirs.

But he was remarkable in that he returned to live openly in a hardline republican area in Newry, a town which holds hundreds of IRA members and supporters and thousands of Sinn Fein voters. Many former prisoners and activists live within a 10-mile radius of his home, and all of them detested him for his behaviour and regarded his presence as a standing affront.

Mr Collins, 44, was constantly intimidated and abused, suffering a number of attacks. With hindsight, perhaps, the surprise lies not in his death but in the fact that he stayed alive for as long as he did.

His body was found at 6am yesterday on a country road a few hundred yards from the house where he lived for the past two years. He had suffered severe head injuries.

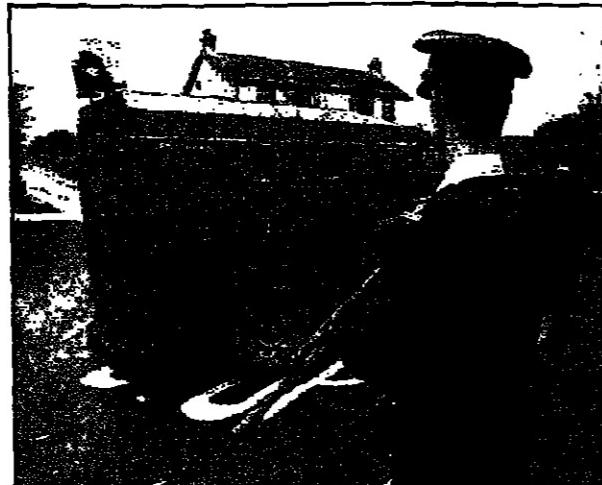
Although the IRA is assumed to be the prime suspect for his death, Sinn Fein's president, Gerry Adams, said yesterday afternoon that he had no reason to think foul play was involved. If there was foul play, he added, "then of course it's wrong".

The security forces and the Government will now be keenly searching for confirmation of mainstream IRA involvement, since there is already heated criticism of the organisation for its continuing use of violence in the form of "punishment" shootings and beatings.

If the IRA was responsible the timing of the killing is difficult to fathom, given this background and given the Commons debate on prison releases which took place yesterday.

Martin McGartland, a one-time informer who lives at a semi-detached address in England, said: "There is no doubt that this has got something to do with the IRA or one of its so-called splinter groups."

"I thought the IRA were sincere about their ceasefire. This



An RUC officer standing guard after Mr Collins' death AP

murder shows that the IRA will never forget anyone who has double-crossed them or gone against their organisation."

There are other possibilities. Last year, Mr Collins made a particular denunciation of the Real IRA, the breakaway group which carried out the Omagh bombing in August. In a lengthy newspaper article he all but named the Real IRA's alleged leader, claiming he had also been responsible for the killing of 18 soldiers at Warrenpoint in 1979.

There is also the possibility that the attack on Mr Collins was carried out by republicans on what might be called an unofficial or semi-official basis.

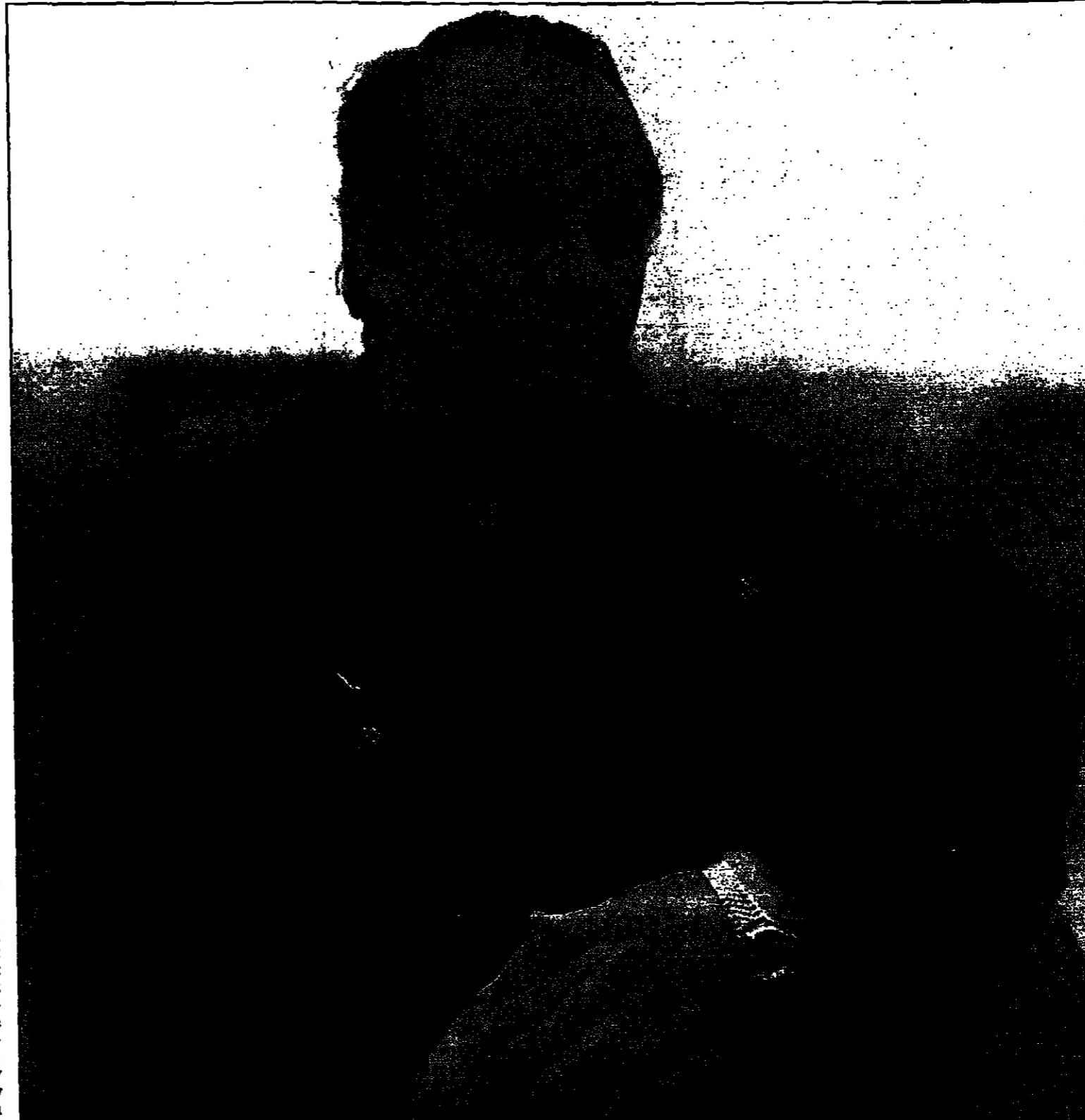
Last year, in an open letter to Mr Adams complaining of intimidation, Mr Collins wrote: "The people that are carrying this out are former Provisionals, former Sinn Fein people, and are now playing dual roles of being tied in with Sinn Fein, tied in with the republicans and tied in with the dissidents."

During his IRA career Mr Collins was clearly a valuable asset to the terrorist organisation, being involved in at least five murders and possibly 13. From the late 1970s until the mid-1980s he functioned as an intelligence officer, helping to gather information through his job as a Customs officer in the Newry area.

In 1985, he cracked under RUC interrogation and made confessions which led to him being charged with five murders. He also initially agreed to act as "supergrass", promising to go into court to give evidence against alleged former associates.

But afterwards he refused to testify and disowned his own statements. He was acquitted by a judge who accepted his claims that the RUC had used unacceptable methods to extract his alleged "confessions".

At that point, Mr Collins disappeared from the scene for almost a decade before reappearing on a television pro-



Eamonn Collins: 'By exposing myself to the anger of my former comrades ... I wanted to show it is possible to become a different person' Alan Lewis

tinued despite intimidation which included being struck by a car in a hit-and-run incident and a serious fire at the family home he was renovating.

Last year, he said he was leaving Newry with his wife and children, but at another level it seems he wished to stay and continue his intense self-analysis. He asked at the time, with terrible prescience: "What's the next stage? Does my house get burnt? Do I get executed on the street?"

He returned to Newry to have been part of a personal odyssey undertaken to grapple with his conscience and come to terms with his past. This led him not to introspection but to broadcast his thoughts and contribute long articles to newspapers.

In 1998 he accepted payment from the *Sunday Times* for appearing as a witness in a libel case in Dublin. He told the court that the plaintiff was a senior member of the IRA. His high profile in the media con-

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## Flynn failed to explain property dealer's gift

EC COMMISSIONER Padraig Flynn suffered a potentially fatal blow to his career last night when it was revealed he was asked three months ago by Fianna Fail, the main Irish Government party, to explain a gift of £150,000 from a property developer, but failed to reply.

Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern yesterday sought to distance himself from Mr Flynn, a former cabinet colleague and EC social affairs commissioner, as the row threatened to damage Ireland's coalition government.

Mr Ahern declared: "We have no desire to hide dark se-

crets from the past. Neither the government nor the Fianna Fail party have any jurisdiction over the European Commissioner if he received the £150,000, if it was for the party, whether he had passed it to any party officer, and if so when and if any receipt was given.

Mr Ahern's inquiries had established separately that the cash never reached party headquarters, he told the Dail. Mr Flynn has so far not replied.

The revelation that the Commissioner, first appointed in January 1993, has not been able to clear up the matter with his own party sunk hopes he had of being reappointed when his term in Brussels ends in June, and will add pressure

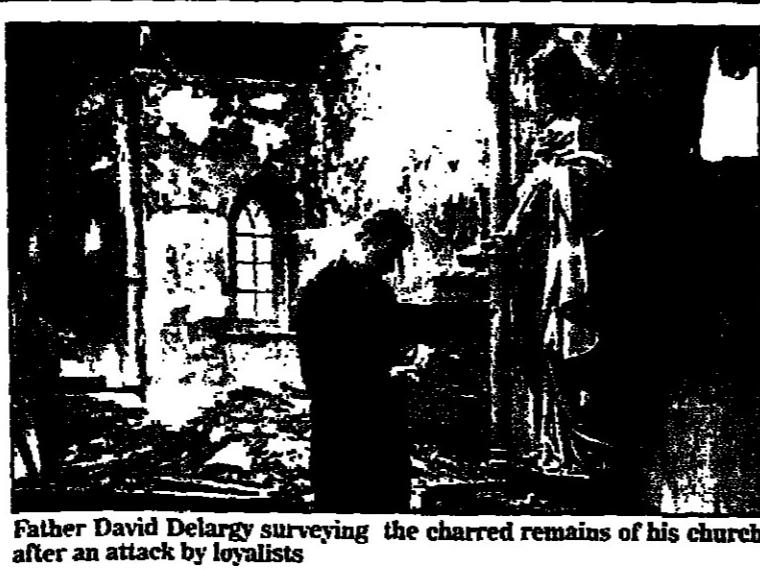
on him to quit earlier. Mr Flynn, 59, has said he will make no further statement on the £150,000, but will co-operate with a Dublin judicial inquiry under Mr Justice Flood, currently investigating alleged planning corruption.

The Commissioner has only made one qualified denial about the affair, saying: "I never took money from anybody to do political favours in so far as planning is concerned."

In an Irish television interview a fortnight ago, Mr Flynn claimed Mr Gilmartin, 51, and his wife were sick. He withdrew the remarks later.

## Top award for 'Independent' photographer

DAVID ROSE, a staff photographer at *The Independent*, has won a top award for a series of pictures he took during the stand-off last year between police and loyalists at Drumcree in Northern Ireland. Rose's collection won the The Fuji Portfolio (single story) Award in the 1998 Picture Editors Awards, judged by 40 picture editors from national and regional newspapers in the UK and Ireland. His eight images included a photograph right of a Catholic church firebombed by loyalists.



Father David Delargy surveying the charred remains of his church after an attack by loyalists

By Richard Branson

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Richard Branson

# British terror suspects seized in Yemen

**YEMENI SECURITY** forces arrested three more Britons yesterday, one of whom is the son of Abu Hamza al-Masri, the militant Islamic cleric from Finsbury Park. The Interior Ministry claimed that the three were linked to the five other Britons and one Algerian, whose trial on charges of planning a bombing campaign in the city opened yesterday.

The government said the three men were among six fugitives who had been hunted down and surrounded in the Shabwa mountains in eastern Yemen on Tuesday.

They finally surrendered to security forces yesterday in a dramatic development that coincided almost precisely with the opening of the trial.

The government alleged that the new detainees belong

BY PATRICK COCKBURN  
in Aden

to the same group as the five Britons and one Algerian in court. Of the other people detained yesterday, two were Algerian and one Yemeni. The two other Britons were named by Yemeni authorities as Shaz Nabi and Ayyad Hussein.

The Yemeni government has been searching the country for Mohammed Mustapha Kamil, Mr Masri's 17-year-old son, ever since the British group was arrested in Aden last month. Yemen is demanding the extradition of Mr Masri from Britain on terrorism charges, seeing him as the mastermind behind a plot to bomb hotels, a church and the British consulate in Aden.

It also believes that Mr

Malik Nasser Harhara, aged 26, one of five Britons on trial in Yemen for alleged terrorism, being led into court in Aden yesterday

Masri was involved in the kidnap of 16 foreign tourists in Yemen last month, which led to the killing of three Britons and an Australian.

The trial opened with raucous courtroom scenes in which the accused shouted that they had been repeatedly tortured after their arrest in two downtown hotels in Aden on 24

December. "They have been treating us like animals," shouted Samad Ahmed, 21-year-old student from Kingston University, rolling up the sleeves of his shirt to show dark bruises on both arms as he entered the dock. "Like animals," he repeated.

He and the other four Britons - Ghulam Hussein, 25,

Mr Ghulain, a student living

in Shepherd's Bush, said: "For the first five days they wouldn't let us sleep. They battered us until we woke up." He said he was sexually abused. Mr Luuves, who sought political asylum from Algeria in France, said: "They made me sit on a bottle of Coca-Cola."

All the men looked apprehensive, but contemptuous of the proceedings as the prosecutor read out the charges in Arabic, which were haltingly rendered into English by an elderly translator. Of the Britons only Mr Harhara, a student at London University, said he spoke some Arabic, but not very well. When the other defendants looked perplexed as the translator stumbled over a word, Mr Harhara grimaced and told them: "They just said we could be executed."

Before the trial was adjourned for three days so that the defence could consider the detailed charges, the prosecution said its case rested on the confessions of the accused, explosives found in their pos-

session and three Yemeni witnesses. The accused all pleaded not guilty and said that their confessions had been extracted under torture.

Before the beginning of the trial an official entered the court carrying four holdalls. From these he took five large, brown-coloured Russian-made plastic anti-tank mines, slabs of TNT with fuses, as well as computers and mobile phones which he placed neatly on a table in front of the judge.

The prosecution case is that Mr Harhara, who is of Yemeni origin, first entered Yemen last July to arrange for the others to follow him in December.

They did so on 19 December and checked into the al-Wafa Hotel, in Aden before moving to a villa. They then travelled to Shabwa province east of Aden for military training. Later Mr Ghulain and Mr Harhara met Abu Hassan, the leader of the group which later kidnapped the tourists and were given military equipment by him.

The prosecution also charged the men with belonging to Mr Masri's group, the Supporters of the Sharia, "which exports terrorism to other countries". The defence lawyer Badr Basunaid immediately protested, saying: "Abu Hamza is not on trial. He is nothing to do with this case."

After the charges were read all the defendants stood up to deny them. As the men were led out of the dock down a narrow stairs they shouted "bogus charges" and "kangaroo court".

The judge said they should be examined by a doctor, moved to another prison and could see their families.

The Yemeni government is suspicious of the fact that one of the defendants, Mohsin Ghulain, is Mr Masri's stepson, and a second defendant, Mr Luuves, is engaged to Mr Masri's sister-in-law Suzanne.

Together with Mr Masri's son who was arrested yesterday, three of the eight British prisoners now being held in Yemen have a family link to the controversial cleric.



Paul Grover

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## Ex-SAS man hired to burn football stadium

BY MARK WILKINSON

THE MAIN shareholder of a football club was convicted yesterday of hiring an ex-SAS soldier to set fire to its stadium

Ken Richardson, 61, a key figure at Doncaster Rovers at the time of the 1995 arson attack, was described by the prosecution as a "devious man" who had joined the South Yorkshire club because there were profits to be made.

Roger Keen QC, for the prosecution, told Sheffield Crown Court that Richardson had offered a Newcastle private investigator, Alan Kristiansen, £10,000 to carry out the attack at the Belle Vue ground.

The former SAS man and his accomplices sprayed petrol under the main stand and set it alight. The fire caused £100,000

offence, albeit an unusual one. But there's no doubt what the sentence will be - it's just a question of its length," he said.

The sentencing was adjourned until a date to be arranged. Richardson was remanded in custody pending a bail application.

Kristiansen was arrested after police found his mobile phone which had been left at the scene of the fire.

The private investigator, who was the prosecution's main witness, has already pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence.

Mr Keen claimed Richardson had plotted the fire for financial gain and described the evidence he gave in court as "the worst concoction of waffle, piffle and flannel" he had heard.

## IN BRIEF

### Witness fails to identify Sarwar

A PROSECUTION witness in the trial of the Labour MP Mohammed Sarwar at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday drew back from a statement she gave police that he persuaded her to sign a falsified voter registration form. Shadia Hussain said she could not identify the man. Mr Sarwar denies the charges. The case continues.

### Clothing gets boy, 10, arrested

A BRITISH boy, 10, was arrested by Barbados airport officials for wearing trendy camouflage clothing from Marks & Spencer. Ted Hills from Greater Manchester was held briefly because it is illegal for anyone to wear camouflage except the Barbados military. His mother Pat said: "Ted's soldier mad so I'm just glad he didn't have his toy gun."

### Channel 5 reprimands watchdog

CHANNEL 5 has criticised the Broadcasting Standards Commission after being censured for showing late-night erotic films. The channel said the commission had created a new rule that sex should not be broadcast on free-to-air channels "for its own sake".

### Roof collapses on dome building

THE NEW roof on the Montreal stadium built for the 1976 Olympic Games, and made in the same material as the Millennium Dome, collapsed in a snowstorm, injuring five people. Dome officials deny that it could happen here as Greenwich does not get as much snow as Montreal.

### Microwave crisps get fan arrested

A FOOTBALL fan was arrested after filling a motorway service station in Bowburn, Co Durham, with smoke in an attempt to microwave a packet of crisps. The incident happened as the Leicester City fan, 42, was travelling home from Tuesday's cup tie at Sunderland.

## Accused woman 'acting'

A MEMBER of an amateur dramatic society appeared to be "acting" when she collapsed after bludgeoning and stabbing her lover's wife to death, a court was told yesterday.

Jenny Cupit, 24, from Warrington, Cheshire, a former hairdresser, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Kathryn Linaker, a 33-year-old deputy head teacher, who died at her home, also in Warrington, on 17 April last year.

The jury at Chester Crown Court yesterday heard a written statement from Kenneth Fellowes, who has 20 years' service with Mersey Regional Ambulance Service. He said: "The young girl dropped to the floor it was as if she was acting."

Mrs Cupit conducted a 16-month affair with Mrs Linaker's husband, Chris.

The Linakers met Mrs Cupit and her husband, Nick, while members of the Warrington-based Centenary Operatic and Dramatic Society.

The trial continues today.

# Chipperfield convicted in cruelty case

MARY CHIPPERFIELD, a member of the most famous circus family in the world, was convicted of 12 counts of cruelty to a baby chimpanzee.

Animal-rights campaigners were jubilant at winning the first circus cruelty case brought to court and pledged to continue their fight to ban animal circuses. Jan Creamer, of Animal Defenders, who co-ordinated the investigation into Chipperfield and her husband, Roger Cawley, said they would take their evidence to the Government. "This is the beginning of the end for animal circuses. When the public realises the appalling conditions these animals have to live in, they will not want to go to the circus."

Andover magistrates' court was shown video evidence of Chipperfield beating Trudy, an 18-month-old chimp, with a riding crop. She also kicked it in the back, the court heard. At one point she took away its only toy, saying "You can bloody cry", as Trudy sobbed.

Chipperfield denied cruelty and told the court: "I don't regret anything. I haven't done anything abusive to harm any of my animals."

By KATE WATSON-SMYTH

Cawley, a licensed zoo inspector, was also convicted of one count of cruelty to a sick elephant. The couple were acquitted of six counts each of permitting unnecessary suffering to elephants and Chipperfield was cleared of a further three counts of cruelty to camels.

Anne Rafferty, QC, who defended the couple, said Chipperfield would be applying to have the chimp, which has been living with a family in Dorset, returned. Yesterday's conviction followed an undercover investigation by Animal Defenders, an animal-rights group which did a study of the treatment of animals in circuses and training centres.

The inquiry began when a young man calling himself Spike arrived at Chipperfield's farm near Andover, Hampshire. The farm has no connection with Chipperfield Circus.

Chipperfield employed him as a "beastman", looking after big cats. A week later Anne arrived, claiming to be a friend of Spike. She told Chipperfield she was homeless and would work for nothing, for lodgings in

The case was adjourned to April for sentencing.

## Roger Moore sues TV firm

THE FORMER James Bond actor Roger Moore is suing a television company over the rights to his Seventies TV series *The Persuaders*.

Moore, who played urbane Lord Brett Sinclair opposite Tony Curtis in the series, launched a legal claim this week for up to £100,000 against ITC Entertainment Group, a subsidiary of PolyGram.

The film star, who lives in Switzerland, claims he signed a deal with ITC in 1970 over the UK rights to *The Persuaders* as well as his Sixties cult hit series

By JOHN WILLCOCK

*The Saint*. Under this agreement ITC could rerun all 24 episodes of *The Persuaders* in the UK up to three times. After that it would have to negotiate a new deal. A similar agreement was made over *The Saint*, Moore says.

Years passed and the two series gained a cult following for their inadvertent camp humour. In February 1998, ITC wrote to Moore, asking whether it could reshew *The Saint* and *The Persuaders* on Granada

A spokeswoman for PolyGram said: "We have no comment to make at this stage."



Members of the Pina Bausch dance company, who appeared at Sadler's Wells last night in their first London performance in 17 years  
Laurie Lewis

## Spandau Ballet battle over fees

By LOUISE JURY

TO CUT A LONG Story short, as their very first single put it, the New Romantics have fallen out of love.

At the High Court in London yesterday the pop star Gary Kemp, 33, sat grim-faced as three former colleagues from Spandau Ballet, one of the hit bands of the Eighties, claimed he had done them wrong.

Tony Hadley, vocals, 33, John Keeble, drums, 33, and Steve Norman, lead guitar and sax, 33, are embroiled in a bitter dispute over royalty cheques.

The members of Spandau Ballet were teenage friends who did their first concert under the unlikely name of The Roots while at school in Islington, north London. As The Roots they never made it but renamed Spandau Ballet, they became "a sensation".

"It seems to me an inspired name," the Judge, Mr Justice Park, said, in a brave attempt to show the judiciary's common touch. "A wonderful name".

From the start, Gary Kemp (his brother Martin, another Spandau star, who is now in BBC's *EastEnders* is not involved in the case) wrote the lyrics and the music. For this he received half the publishing royalties, and gave the other half to the rest of the band.

But where the dispute has arisen is whether this was a "gesture of pure generosity", as band manager Steve Dagger saw it, or whether it was, as the other members agreed, their share. They have received no publishing royalties since 1988.

Andrew Stucliffe, for the three plaintiffs, said they contributed to the songs but the band was more than just music anyway. "The band's look was crucial to selling the band's songs," he said.

No figures were put before the court as to what the plaintiffs might hope to gain, although Mr Kemp is believed to have made millions and he clearly intends to keep them.

In a statement issued outside the court, he said: "It has been besmirched the history of the band I was proud of."

The case continues.

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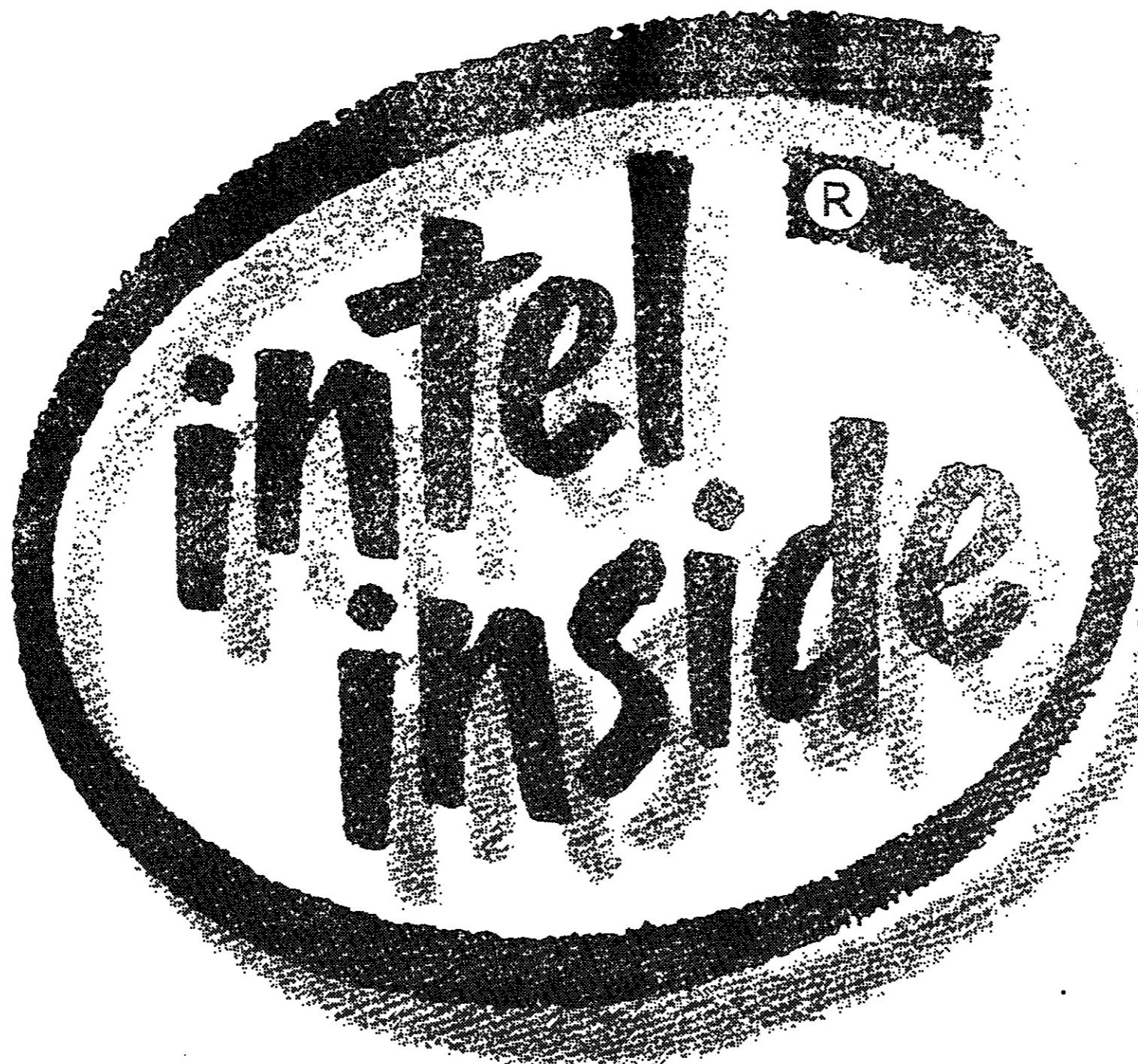
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# Traders in revolt on food 'poll tax'

By COLIN BROWN  
Chief Political Correspondent

**small businesses.** The Association of Convenience Stores said that its members were already struggling to compete with the big chains and another drain on their profits could lead to some going under.

The tax will be coupled with the existing food premises licensing system, but it will be made a criminal offence for food outlets not to register with local authorities and licensing may be extended to butcher's shops. Newsagents, selling ready-wrapped food such as crisps, will be excluded from the charge. An estimated 25,000 outlets will escape the levy, including mobile shops, and village fêtes.

Ministers are hoping the agency will help to restore consumer confidence in the Government's handling of food standards. after the scandals and scares during the Tory years over BSE, CJD, salmonella in eggs and e-coli in meat.

It will have a wide-ranging



Many shops like this one in Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester, say they should not pay the same fee as supermarkets

Judges reprieve death row men

BY LINUS GREGORIADS

TWO PRISONERS facing the death penalty in Trinidad won a stay of execution yesterday after a landmark judgment in London.

The Privy Council, the final court of appeal for former colonies, decided that Darrin Thomas and Haniff Hilaire should not be hanged while their cases were being considered by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

While the decision has been welcomed by human rights campaigners, it will be unpopular in Trinidad and other Caribbean countries where politicians support the death penalty as a way of curbing rising crime rates.

Thomas and Hilaire would have been the first men to be executed in Trinidad since Glen Ashby was hanged in 1994 as a stay of execution was being faxed from London.

Saul Lehrfreund, a prominent human rights lawyer, welcomed the judgment. He said: "There is judicial recognition from the Privy Council that applications to international human rights tribunals should be fully determined before any execution takes place. The status of the Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court has been regarded as a critical avenue of redress for violation of human rights."

Thomas and Hilaire have been represented by lawyers from two London firms acting *pro bono* - Lovell, White, Durant and Simmons and Simmons.

Thomas was convicted in 1993 of murdering a taxi driver. Hilaire was sentenced to death in 1991 for the murder of the husband of his friend's lover.

Trinidad and Tobago will withdraw from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in May. Sheilagh Simons, co-ordinator of Caribbean Justice, a group that campaigns for the abolition of the death penalty, said she feared that after May those on death row would not have any international remedy to human rights violations.

Thomas was convicted in 1993 of murdering a taxi driver. Hilaire was sentenced to death in 1991 for the murder of the husband of his friend's lover.

## School inspections lambasted by inspectors

BY BEN RUSSELL  
Education Correspondent

**SCHOOL INSPECTIONS** are being "dumbed down" because of budget cuts and poor management by the Office for Standards in Education, Ofsted's inspectors said yesterday.

They accused Ofsted and Chris Woodhead, its head, of forcing thousands of talented inspectors out of the system by squeezing budgets and increasing workloads. They told MPs schools were not getting the high-quality service they needed to raise standards.

Geoff Penzer, director of one of the leading agencies supplying school inspectors, said in a submission that Ofsted's policies "are leading to a haemorrhage of many of the best inspectors and a general 'dumbing down' of the inspection process. It's a recipe for mediocrity."

Individual school inspectors also joined the attack, accusing Ofsted of cutting the budget for

inspections by half, forcing thousands of the best staff out of the system.

The Commons Education Select Committee heard inspection teams often had to meet in their hotel the night before visiting a school to discuss their work. In most cases, pressure of work meant inspectors could only spare five minutes to give a teacher feedback and advice on their work.

Inspectors and contractors said scrutiny of schools had in-

creased since Ofsted was created, but that could be lost because experienced staff were leaving for better-paid work.

Inspectors are all freelance or agency staff who bid for Ofsted contracts to produce school reports. The pay of registered inspectors, who lead Ofsted teams, has been cut from £5,000 per report to £2,500, inspectors say. But individual team members can get as little as £160 for each day they spend in a school, a sum which

covers expenses and "writing up" time as well as the school

time.

A survey by the Institute of Registered Inspectors of Schools found nearly 80 per cent thought pay rates were too low and "endanger the quality of inspections". Fifty-five per cent said the system of checking the quality of inspection reports was unsatisfactory.

Andy Barson, past president of the National Association of Educational Inspectors, Advi-

sors and Consultants, said: "Schools are happy with the process, but the pressure on time is a problem for the team to do what is required and the end result is not of the quality required."

The findings echo the repeated complaints of teachers' leaders who have praised inspectors but attacked reports for inaccuracy and criticised Ofsted for demoralising teachers.

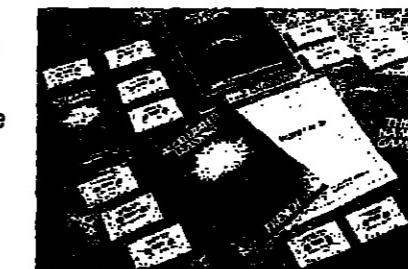
Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of

Teachers, said: "Mr Woodhead surely will have difficulty ignoring the criticisms of his own contractors, which reflect the criticisms of teachers. He can no longer dismiss the criticisms as self-interested and unfounded."

An Ofsted spokesman said last night: "If people leave, that's fine. We are confident that we have enough inspectors and enough high-quality inspectors in the system to maintain quality and to push it up, as we are doing all the time."

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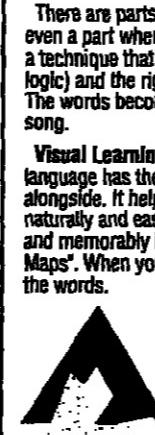
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## Man has historic bump on head

BY STEPHEN GOODWIN  
Scotland Correspondent

A FILM EDITOR is trying to find out whether a pronounced bump that gives his head the shape of a German soldier's coalscuttle helmet links him to a woman buried in a tomb in the Orkneys 5,000 years ago.

The woman's skull was revealed among other bones after a tractor wheel broke through the roof of a neolithic burial chamber. The discovery has set Martin Pepler digging into his family history and the unusual condition known as "step head". The Orkney tomb is featured tonight on the BBC2 programme *Meet the Ancestors*.

The Museum of London has a skull with a similar bump from the 17th century, when as much as 10 per cent of the capital's population had stepped heads, but the programme makers could find no one with the condition living today. Then 53-year-old Mr Pepler, who is based in London, visited the museum.

"I have an extra ridge of bone on the back of my head which gives it a shape a little like a German helmet. When I was a child, I never wanted to get my hair cut short because I was afraid I'd get teased. But when I visited the museum, I thought, 'My God, that's like my skull,'" he said.



Martin Pepler, who has 'step head' and, inset, a 5,000-year-old skull from Orkney of the same shape Tom Craig

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Social Trends: Drug use, food and crime

## Big increase in deaths of drug users

NEW OFFICIAL figures show that drugs are responsible for more than 2,100 deaths each year three times as many as previous years.

The total gives a more realistic picture of the impact of drugs on British society, and it is based on a broader definition, which includes fatal accidents involving drug users. Earlier surveys had excluded deaths due to indirect or long-term effects of drugs, such as Aids or road traffic accidents.

The figures are published today in Social Trends, an annual snapshot of life in Britain produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

It reports that officials from the Home Office and ONS have been working together to "reach a closer approximation of the number of deaths due to drug misuse".

The new definition records that 1,223 people in England and Wales died in 1997 from drug-related accidents, 474 from drug-related suicides and 418 where the cause of death was undetermined but where drugs were involved.

Social Trends reports that 61 British motorists, passengers and pedestrians killed in road accidents in 1997 tested positive

REPORTS BY IAN BURRELL  
Home Affairs Correspondent

for illegal drugs and 27 for medicinal drugs. A further 97 were over the legal limit for alcohol.

Figures for drug-related deaths in England and Wales have remained at about 700 per year since 1994, with the total for Scotland about 120.

Social Trends includes a special report, compiled by the Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence, giving an overview of the extent and consequences of drug use in Britain.

The report includes statistics demonstrating the widespread use of illicit substances, particularly among the younger population.

Home Office research shows that 57 per cent of men between 20 and 24 have tried illegal drugs and more than half of the total number of people arrested by police in Manchester, London and Cambridge tested positive for cannabis.

Police seizures of cannabis increased seven-fold between 1991 and 1996. The report also notes a "worrying" increase in seizures of heroin.

It concludes that despite the efforts of researchers there

are still serious gaps in our knowledge of the extent of drug use in Britain.

The report states: "We cannot describe adequately those who are not receiving treatment, nor can we show how drugs are impacting on communities. We cannot say much about the degree to which drugs are available on our streets."

Last night Harry Shapiro, spokesman for the Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence, said: "We must realise that this wider definition of drug-misuse related deaths includes people who would not normally be regarded as drug users, but who use drugs, including paracetamol, as a vehicle for suicide."

He pointed out that even with the wider definition of drug-related deaths, the figure was only a fraction of the 140,000 people who died from tobacco and alcohol misuse each year.

He said: "What we really need to know is how many people are reporting for treatment at accident and emergency departments. Who are the people being admitted, under what conditions and after using what drugs?"

**Food spending takes smaller slice of income**

DESPITE THE revolution in British eating habits we are spending a much smaller proportion of our income on food.

Britons are allocating a much greater proportion of their income to buying the many household goods that have come on to the market in the past 30 years.

But in 10 per cent of households in the United Kingdom the people said they could not afford to eat meat every day.

This was five times more than households in Spain and the Netherlands and double those in Germany or France. Only Greece, where 35 per cent of families could not afford meat each day, fared worse than Britain.

The wider availability of foreign travel has helped to increase our spending on transport and telecommunications by 250 per cent in the same period, yet spending on food has gone up by only 25 per cent in real terms. That is partly explained by the wider availability of high-quality foods at low prices.

Social Trends records that people in employment buy 81 per cent of their fruit, 77 per cent of their bread, 69 per cent of their wine and 49 per cent of their milk from supermarkets.

According to a separate piece of research included in the survey, Pakistani and Bangladeshi families spend the highest proportion of their income on food while Indian households spend the lowest. This discrepancy is largely due to the comparatively low earnings of most Pakistani and Bangladeshi households.

Consumption of fish has slowly declined since 1971 and sales of lamb and beef have fallen by about half. Beef sales began their drop around 1980, well before the BSE scare.

Poultry consumption has taken off, doubling in 25 years.

**Police losing war against crime**

FRAUDSTERS, forgers and thieves are the criminals least likely to be caught in Britain today.

Statistics released in the Social Trends study show that changes in the financial services industry have created criminal opportunities that investigating agencies have found it difficult to keep up with.

Back in 1981, before the massive increase in the use of credit cards, police in England and Wales detected 70 per cent of all frauds. But now most fraudsters get away with it and the clear-up rate for such crimes has tumbled to 48 per cent.

The battle against fraud is also being lost in Northern Ireland although Scottish forces have maintained clear-up rates at about 77 per cent.

Detection of thefts has plummeted in England and Wales from 38 per cent in 1981 to 24 per cent in 1997. Only one in eight thefts from vehicles is cleared up. Burglary detection has dropped from 30 per cent to 23 per cent in the same period.

Part of the explanation is that chief constables have concentrated resources elsewhere.

Detection rates for crimes against the person have increased over the past 16 years. Rapists now stand a 79 per cent chance of being caught, compared with 68 per cent in 1981.

But overall, the report says, detection rates are falling. "Clear-up rates fell between 1981 and 1997 in England and Wales: 38 per cent of offences were cleared up in 1981 compared with 28 per cent in 1997."

### FACES OF THE NATION

■ Younger women have fewer children. On average, women born in 1937 had 1.9 children before they were 30, while those born in 1967 had just 1.3.

■ In 1961 domestic water consumption was 85 litres per head per day. By 1997 it had risen to 160.

■ Jack and Chloë were the most popular names given to babies in 1997.

■ There were almost 12,700 permanent exclusions from schools in England in 1996-97.

■ The number of working days lost through labour disputes in 1997 was the lowest since records began in 1981.

■ The proportion of household expenditure on food fell from 17.7 per cent in 1971 to 11 per cent in 1997, while that spent on transport and communication rose from 7 per cent to 9 per cent.

■ The prevalence of smoking in England is increasing among children and among young teenage girls in particular; in 1996, by the age of 15, a third of girls and over a quarter of boys were regular smokers.

■ The average duration of a stay in NHS hospitals as an in-patient has fallen from eight days in 1981 to five days in 1996-97.

■ Infants are more at risk of homicide than any other group, with a rate of 55.7 per million of population in 1997.

■ The percentage of women in Great Britain drinking more than 14 units of alcohol a week increased from 9 per cent to 14 per cent between 1984 and 1996-97.

■ The area of woodland in the United Kingdom has more than doubled this century, to cover more than 10 per cent of the land area in 1996.

■ Visiting the pub is the most common activity outside the home. In 1997-98, 75 per cent of people over 16 said they had made such a visit in the previous three months.

The Audit Commission found that despite the rise of recorded crimes taken by police, they are catching fewer offenders than in the past best performing force.

The report, *Performance Indicators: Police and Fire Services 1997-98*, said: "It sometimes thought that increasing the number of police officers is the best way to increase the proportion of crime cleared up. In fact, there were increases in the number of police officers solved either stayed the same or fell."

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## Why I want to play a queen, by Globe's director



Mark Rylance, artistic director of Shakespeare's Globe theatre, is extending his repertoire to play the part of Cleopatra Geraint Lewis

THE ARTISTIC director of Shakespeare's Globe theatre is defending his decision to play Cleopatra this summer and to cast an all male Julius Caesar.

Mark Rylance said yesterday he accepted he was depriving actresses of leading parts, but added: "I'm afraid I am not politically correct."

But he did reassure potential audiences that his Cleopatra would not have full frontal nudity as Helen Mirren's did in the recent production at the National Theatre.

Rylance's decision to cast himself as Cleopatra in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, which was revealed late last year in *The Independent*, was formally announced yesterday at a press conference to launch the Globe's season.

He also announced that all the female roles in the production would be played by men, as would all the female roles in Julius Caesar.

The 39-year-old actor will wear hand made costumes to play the role of Cleopatra - the first time in living memory a mature male has played it for

BY DAVID LISTER  
Arts News Editor

a major company. His decision to play the passionate queen of Egypt will have considerable reverberations in theatrical and scholarly circles, as Shakespeare's Globe is increasingly studied across the world as a centre of research as well as performance.

Asked about casting himself in the role, he stressed that it was part of the Globe's remit to explore the stage practices of Shakespeare's day, one of which was boys and men playing females roles.

Rylance said: "It doesn't seem very politically correct does it... I'm sorry that we are taking a number of roles from actresses this year."

He added that he was exploring the possibility of experimenting with women in male roles and had asked Dame Judi Dench if she would consider playing the part of Brutus in a future production of Julius Caesar.

"But she said the idea reminded her too much of her school days and school plays with girls in togas."

politically incorrect, I have to say. Yes, it's a fair cop."

Rylance said he had not yet cast an Antony to act opposite his Cleopatra. "I'm very choosy," he said. "He will have to have good breath."

He said that the production would help to "revive the sense of theatre as a place not only of physical reality but of imaginative reality... I won't be self-conscious. It must not be camp. But I will be a woman, I will be Cleopatra."

"I am working on the range of my voice... I want people to believe I love Antony as much as anyone has loved Antony, that I am jealous, that I am a Venetian character opposite the Apollo world of men."

He added that he was exploring the possibility of experimenting with women in male roles and had asked Dame Judi Dench if she would consider playing the part of Brutus in a future production of Julius Caesar.

"But she said the idea reminded her too much of her school days and school plays with girls in togas."

## Schools internet plan crashes

BY JUDITH JUDD  
Education Editor

THE HI-TECH future for schools promised by the Prime Minister is in jeopardy, according to a survey published by head teachers today.

Tony Blair has set aside more than £700m to put all schools on the Internet and link them to museums and libraries. He wants all pupils to leave school computer literate.

But the survey by the National Association of Head Teachers shows that some local authorities, which allocate the money, are giving schools seven times as much to spend as others. A few authorities are planning to give each school barely more than the cost of a single computer each year.

David Hart, the association's general secretary, said last night: "The unwillingness of many local education authorities to fund their appropriate share of the National Grid for Learning is nothing short of scandalous." He has written to David Blunkett, the Secretary of State for Education, asking for an inquiry into the differences.

Charles Clarke, the Education minister, said yesterday: "The figures are tendentious and are based on the first two years of a five-year programme.

"The money available up to 2002 will ensure that every school will benefit by connections to the National Grid for Learning and every teacher who needs to will have access to the right training."

Two years ago, the Stevenson report, commissioned by the Government, described the state of information technology in schools as "primitive": a third of primary schools had only one computer per class.

The National Grid for Learn-

ing aims to provide services, such as advice on how to teach literacy and numeracy, to all schools. Local education authorities have to bid for funds to pay for computers, software, networking and Internet links for schools. If their bids are approved, the Government will match the cash they spend.

But the heads' survey found "totally unacceptable" disparities in funding. For the two years from 1998 spending per school ranges from £3,335 in Derbyshire to £25,714 in Dudley, West Midlands.

The 10 authorities spending the most on computers are Dudley, Telford and Wrekin, Knowsley, Barking and Dagenham, Birmingham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, Kensington and Chelsea, Brighton and Hove and St Helens. The 10 spending the least are Derbyshire, North Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Northumberland, Sandwell, Enfield, Essex and Cornwall.

Graham Lane, chairman of education at the Local Government Association, said: "Local authorities have to have different priorities. The priorities they choose will depend on their different circumstances.

The extra money the Government has given to education is not doing much more than providing a standstill budget."

■ The Government announced yesterday that it would provide £180m to pay for musical instrument tuition for pupils, to supply instruments for individual pupils and youth orchestras and advice and support for teachers.

## More beat police 'don't cut crime'

BY JASON BENNETT  
Crime Correspondent

PUTTING MORE police officers on the beat can lead to fewer crimes being solved, the Government's spending watchdog said yesterday.

The Audit Commission found that despite the number of recorded crimes falling, the police are catching fewer offenders than in the past. And the gap between the worst and best performing forces is widening.

The report, *Performance Indicators: Police and Fire Services 1997-98*, said: "It is sometimes thought that having more police officers is the way to increase the proportion of crime cleared up. In some forces, there were increases in the number of police officers... but the percentage of crimes solved either stayed the same or fell."

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# Fly-on-the-wall television show uncovers 'wrongful conviction'



**LESLIE JACKSON** is serving a seven-year prison sentence for a killing he did not commit, according to claims featured in BBC's controversial documentary series *Mersey Blues* next week.

Jackson was originally charged with the murder of Robert Casey on 5 November 1996. At his trial last March he pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of manslaughter. He did so to protect members of his family from prosecution for corroborating a false alibi for the night of the killing.

Nearly a year after his conviction, Jackson and his wife, Linda, have now sworn affidavits in which they claim he was not even guilty of manslaughter.

Jackson says that although he was with Casey in Brae Street, Liverpool, at the wheel of the maroon Toyota in which the young man was shot, he did not pull the trigger. The shots were fired when Casey struggled not with Jackson, but with the occupant of the front passenger seat - Joey Cullen, Jackson's brother-in-law.

On the first morning of a trial expected to last four weeks, the defence and prosecution teams brokered a deal. If Jackson pleaded guilty to manslaughter, the charges of conspiring to pervert the course of justice

against his family would be put on file (dropped effectively) and the threat of prison lifted.

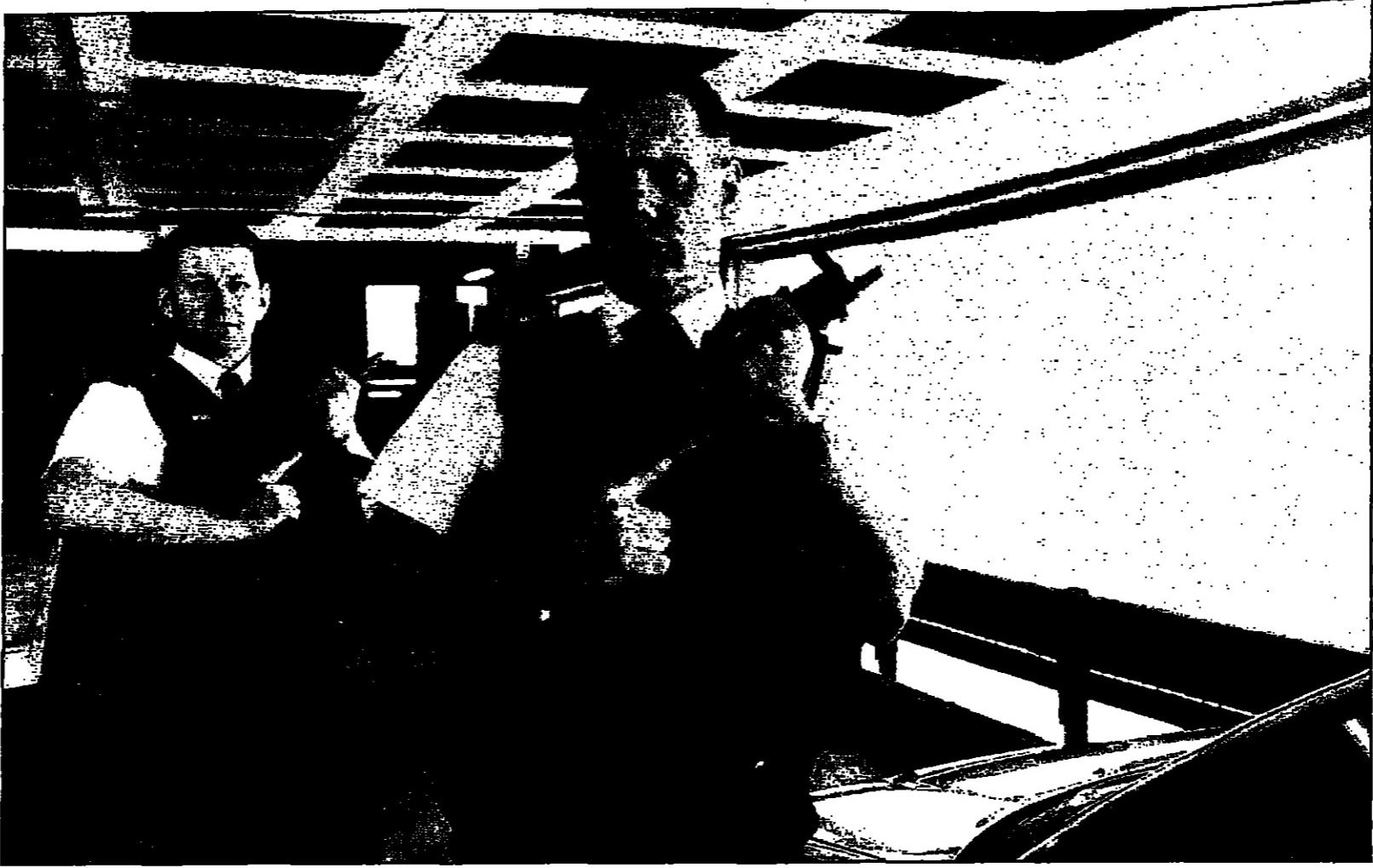
"I found myself presented with the most difficult decision of my life," Jackson says in his affidavit.

"I was not responsible for the death of Robert Casey ... and under normal circumstances I would never have pleaded guilty to a crime that I did not commit. But I was told that I faced the possibility of my wife, her brother and my daughter going to prison if I was found guilty of murder. I decided it was a risk I could not take."

There was evidence to place Jackson in Brae Street, and that Casey had shed blood in his car. But there was nothing to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Jackson pulled the trigger.

Casey, a runner for a gang involved in drugs and firearms, was a diagnosed schizophrenic on medication to control violent mood swings. He met the Jacksons' 20-year-old daughter, Lynette, in the spring of 1996, but their brief relationship ended in May when he threatened her with a gun.

A distraught Casey would telephone Ms Jackson at her parents' home, threatening to harm her and her family. When Casey asked to meet Jackson on 5 November, he drove



The BBC documentary 'Mersey Blues' (above) features Leslie Jackson (top), serving seven years for a killing he says he did not commit

charges against her and the threat of prison.

Casey, a runner for a gang involved in drugs and firearms, was a diagnosed schizophrenic on medication to control violent mood swings. He met the Jacksons' 20-year-old daughter, Lynette, in the spring of 1996, but their brief relationship ended in May when he threatened her with a gun.

Jackson says that Casey ordered him to drive around in the Toyota while they talked. Casey apparently upset and agitated, told Jackson to stop in Brae Street. As he pulled over, Jackson felt the gun against the back of his head. He says he panicked, knocked the gun out of Casey's hand and into Mr Cullen's lap in the front passenger seat. Casey reached for it

around with his brother-in-law, Mr Cullen, to Casey's flat. The police do not dispute that Casey prepared for the meeting by putting on a flak jacket and taking a loaded pistol.

Jackson says that Casey ordered him to drive around in the Toyota while they talked. Casey apparently upset and agitated,

told Jackson to stop in Brae Street. As he pulled over, Jackson felt the gun against the back of his head. He says he panicked, knocked the gun out of Casey's hand and into Mr Cullen's lap in the front passenger seat. Casey reached for it

from the back and, while Jackson tried to open the driver's door, Casey scuffed with Mr Cullen. As they wrestled, Jackson says he heard the gun go off. "I don't know who had their finger on the trigger when the shots were fired," he maintains.

Mrs Jackson says her husband wanted to go to the police to say that Casey was the aggressor and that Jackson and Mr Cullen were acting in self-defence. She pleaded with her husband not to. Mr Cullen was on bail for attempted murder at the time, charges of which he was later cleared. But Mrs Jackson

feared police would not believe them. "I kept looking and thinking, 'That's my brother,'" she says. "It was so hard. Les wanted to go to the police, but I kept saying 'no' because of my brother. Joey had done me a favour by saving Les's life."

So instead they lied and the family concocted an alibi which said that they were with each other when Casey died.

Jackson and his wife resolved to tell the truth at the trial, but the plea bargain meant that nobody took the stand. Jackson was sentenced to 10 years, reduced to seven on

appeal. Mrs Jackson said: "Because Les pleaded guilty the police think they've got it right, but they haven't."

A spokesman for Merseyside Police said yesterday that, pending examination of the new affidavits, they were satisfied with outcome of the case.

The profusion of real-life "docu-soaps" are "dumbing down" television schedules, an expert said yesterday.

Richard Kilborn, a media lecturer at the University of Stirling, believes stations are using the shows as a cheap alternative to dramas and documentaries.

## Deadly toll of road design

BY PHILIP THORNTON  
Transport Correspondent

AT LEAST 300 people are killed each year because of design errors on Britain's roads, the Automobile Association claims today.

The group policy director, John Dawson, says: "Common design mistakes are repeated up and down the country. Many are easily avoidable and [changes could] ... prevent motorists, cyclists and motorcyclists being killed and injured."

Among the most common mistakes listed are:

- Failure to discourage high speeds at roundabouts;
- Confusing arrays of traffic lights at junctions;
- Encouraging motorists to drive at greater speeds on some roads than the roads were designed for;
- Poorly sited crossings for pedestrians;
- Lampposts on the wrong side of a crash barrier;
- Road signs hidden by overhanging branches or uncut grass, and
- Badly designed tactile (bumpy) paving for the visually impaired at crossings.

The AA says 1,200 people are killed every year because of excessive speed, 160 at pedestrian crossings, 70 colliding with lampposts, and 50 at roundabouts. A spokesman said the 250 and 300 deaths related to poor design are "a conservative estimate".

Government figures show 3,599 people were killed on the roads in 1997, compared with 5,125 in 1987, and injuries rose to 327,544 from 311,473.

The Highways Agency, responsible for motorways and trunk roads, said Britain's roads were the safest in the EU, with stringent design guidelines.

A spokesman for local highway authorities said: "No matter how well you design roads you can't ensure the drivers will drive safely."

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# After the earthquake, a post-apocalypse world straight out of Dickens or Kafka

**THE SCENE** was how you might imagine a post-apocalypse world to look: part-Dickens, part-Kafka, pitch black with only flickering campfires to light hollow faces that didn't bother to look up at passing strangers.

As I walked through this earthquake-demolished Colombian town in the thick darkness before dawn yesterday, I felt as though everything was happening in slow motion.

Armenia was the worst-hit town in Monday's quake, accounting for two-thirds of the 750 officially confirmed dead so far.

But it was not the odour of death, the lines of bodies in the morgue or even the eerie feeling that people were still alive in the rubble of buildings that sent chills up the spine.

It was the way tens of thousands of residents lined the streets in small clusters, huddled in ragged blankets outside their destroyed, damaged or endangered homes throughout the night.

Still numbed by the quake and a series of aftershocks - the latest yesterday morning just after 1am - most gazed blankly into their pine campfires as this lone figure stopped by to ask for their stories. But not all. One woman, 43-year-old Maria Eugenia Castro, insisted I drink her small cup of steaming-hot tinto, or black coffee, even though she said she hadn't eaten in the 36 hours since

BY PHIL DAVISON  
in Armenia, Colombia

the quake brought down her apartment ceiling. Another, Maria Olga Moraes, 32, held up the half inch tall remnant of her last white candle so that I could take notes when I peeked under the plastic and corrugated-iron awning that now serves as home for her family, including her 60-year-old mother and six-year-old niece, Leidi.

Others begged me to ask world leaders where reported aid was going since they had so far seen none and needed food, blankets, candles, plastic covering from the rain.

As officials ordered the digging of mass graves and put out an urgent call for coffins, Armenia by night - with all electric power down - conjured up the end of the world.

Elderly men, women and children huddled together in heavy drizzle, most under sheets of plastic held up by pine or wax palm trunks but some under single blankets in fields or other open spaces. When dawn broke, some approached their homes to pick at the rubble with their bare hands in the hope of finding loved ones.

Many referred to the day's radio reports of the arrival of aid and rescue helpers from Mexico, Japan, the US, and even a team of Scottish thermal image experts to trace survivors amid



Residents of Armenia lining up to receive water from a tank truck after the quake destroyed supplies AFP

the rubble. But almost all said not an iota of food, clothing, blankets or anything else had reached them. Nor had any of officials visited them to see their plight at first hand, they said.

Rescuers pulled out two little girls alive early yesterday who were trapped for 36 hours. One woman, now known here as the Music Box Lady, was not so lucky. When rescuers called out, the woman did not reply but a music box began to play. The rescuers assumed she could not speak and was trying to prove she was alive. By the time they reached her, however, she had died and her music box had fallen silent.

On the main square of Armenia - so-named because of its late 19th-century founders came from that country - rescuers yesterday dug at the rubble of a five-storey apartment block and a popular corner cafe called Sandwich Cubano. Officials estimate scores of people were lunching in the cafe when Monday's earthquake hit at 1.19pm and scores more were in the 27 apartments above.

Standing alongside the rubble, dotted by pieces of clothing, shoes, pillows, an old fridge, you could easily imagine people still in there, perhaps trapped in a space with air, frustrated, desperate, unable to alert the rescuers. After Mexico City's big 1985 earthquake, survivors were pulled out up to eight days later.

Armenia was by no means a poor town. Next to the cafe, the Bolivar Theatre, most of which collapsed, would have been frequented by wealthy cattle

ranchers or coffee farmers. Across the central Bolivar square, the regional parliament had slid sideways across the main 14th Avenue while its

taller neighbour, the regional Interior Ministry building, stood straight with nothing but a few cracks on its facade.

Next to the latter, a woman

called Amanda Lopez stood all day staring at the rubble of an apartment block, removing debris with her hands, convinced her mother Mercedes would

Rescue workers carrying from a building David Acevedo, 16, who was found alive in Armenia yesterday, two days after the quake struck AP

eventually emerge alive. Rescuers were nowhere to be seen.

Climbing the rubble of the same building, middle-aged man poked at where he thought his apartment might have ended up in the disaster, then let out a yell of horror, saying he had just seen his young daughter's arm.

Around the square, the newly homeless slept on the neat red brick surface, many of them covered only by blankets in heavy drizzle.

Officials estimated up to 250,000 people were now living rough here and in the rest of the so-called Caucu Valley, heartland of Colombia's coffee industry.

In the city of Pereira, 25 miles from here, residents emerged to see widespread damage and at least 30 dead but found that the city's most famous statue had survived.

It is known as the Naked Bolívar and shows South America's liberation hero without clothes, an unprecedented *avant-garde* work that caused shock when unveiled in 1963 but later won acceptance as a quirky town attraction.



Residents of Armenia lining up to receive water from a tank truck after the quake destroyed supplies AFP

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# Senate to call Lewinsky as a witness

BY MARY DEJEVSKY  
in Washington

**THE SENATE** and White House are heading for a collision after the Republican majority in the Senate voted to prolong the trial of President Bill Clinton by summoning witnesses and the White House objected that the hearing would now last months.

After a tense three days, two closed-door debates and prolific late-night bargaining, the 100 senators finally dispatched two crucial votes yesterday and set a provisional timetable for completing the trial. In back-to-back votes that had themselves been the object of fierce horse-trading, senators rejected a motion by the Democrat Robert Byrd to have the case dismissed, and voted then for a highly circumscribed motion to call witnesses.

The list, pared down to three as part of a deal to guarantee its passage, comprises the woman at the centre of the affair, Monica Lewinsky; Mr Clinton's businessman-friend Vernon Jordan, and Sidney Blumenthal, special adviser to the White House and reputed to be the orchestrator of its media "dirty tricks".

The motion, which also called for Mr Clinton to be "invited" to answer more questions, provided for witnesses to be submitted to videotaped questioning, under oath, but not in the Senate chamber. A decision would be taken subsequently on whether they should be called to the Senate to testify in person.

Democrats fear witnesses



The Sun setting behind the scaffolding-clad Washington Memorial yesterday, as the Senate and the White House locked horns over calling witnesses

In an implicit response to objections from the White House and Democrats, Republicans accompanied preparations for yesterday's votes with a provisional timetable for bringing the trial to an end.

Senator Robert Bennett of Utah, who has become an authoritative spokesman for the Republican majority, said the witnesses could be heard over the weekend, their interviews limited in time and subject, and taped. Transcripts would be supplied to senators on Monday, and the decision taken on calling any or all of them.

A final vote on the two articles of impeachment — perjury and obstruction of justice — would be on 5 or 6 February.

There was no immediate response from House prosecutors, who have masterminded the case against Mr Clinton in the Senate, or from Senate Democrats, about whether they had agreed such a timetable, and practical difficulties were already on the horizon. Mr Jordan was reported to be out of the country and Mr Blumenthal had not been reached. Ms Lewinsky left Washington on Tuesday but her lawyer said she would return if necessary.

Whatever the witnesses divulged seemed unlikely to alter the outcome. If sentiment continues to divide along party lines, the Republicans' 55 votes are insufficient to convict the President and the Democrats' vote is unlikely to split, leaving Republicans at least 12 votes short of the two-thirds they would need to convict and remove Mr Clinton from office.

Reuters

could disclose new details and tip the balance against Mr Clinton. They are especially concerned about Ms Lewinsky, who impressed the grand jury last year and House prosecutors last week with her credibility and charm.

But there is also a view, shared by some Republicans, that calling witnesses to the Senate chamber would lower the tone and reduce proceedings to something akin to *The Jerry Springer Show*, a television programme specialising in slanging matches about sex that frequently descend into physical fights.

The White House, whose lawyers have strenuously opposed calling witnesses, renewed its objections yesterday hours before the votes. The

spokesman, Joe Lockhart, said: "It's a fundamental issue of fairness, that the White House gets access to the same documentation that the House has." He accused Republicans of changing the rules because they knew they did not have the

67 votes (two-thirds majority) that they need to convict the President.

On Tuesday Mr Clinton's lawyer, David Kendall, said that if the Senate called additional witnesses, "we will be faced with a critical need for the dis-

covey of evidence useful to our defence". The threat was summarised by *The Washington Post* as meaning: "If you call witnesses, we'll fight back. And that could take a long, long time." It was dismissed by many Republicans as bluff.

## Reluctant guests at trial of the President



impeccably put-together Washington firm of lawyers — not a bad career ascent for a man who started out as a civil-rights lawyer in the 1960s.

That, in essence, is what is suggested by the impeachment trial managers: that Mr Jordan helped sort out the problem of Monica Lewinsky by finding her a job and buying her silence. Not so, Mr Jordan and the White House respond: he did this for many people.

And he was unaware of her role in the Paula Jones sexual harassment suit, he has argued, when he made the key decisions. So the question for him is quite simple: what did you know and when did you know it? They will also be interested in conversations that he had with Ms Lewinsky about evidence of her relationship with the President.

One of the key issues in the question of the President's alleged perjury are the differences between her account of their sexual liaisons and his.

But to avoid taking the Senate proceedings down a potentially pornographic path she will not be asked about these.

Instead, the questioning will centre on the matter of what the President did or did not tell her to do; the famous gifts she was given by him, and their disposal; and her job hunting. The indications from her meeting with the trial managers at the Mayflower hotel in Washington last weekend are that she will not have much more to reveal.

He will be quizzed over what the President told him about Ms Lewinsky, knowing Mr Blumenthal would be a witness before the grand jury.

The prosecutors also suspect him of leaking stories about Ms Lewinsky. A large number of unfaltering articles appeared shortly after her name surfaced a year ago. Mr Blumenthal denies this.

He has been quizzed by Kenneth Starr, in a prolonged and uncomfortable session where little was achieved. He claimed that many of the conversations between himself and the President and First Lady were covered by executive privilege: a judge disagreed.

Vernon Jordan  
ONE OF Clinton's inner circle, he is a classic Washington figure: he knows the byways and highways of power as well as anyone in the city. If you have a problem, Mr Jordan can help to sort it out. He works for Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, an



Sidney Blumenthal  
UNTIL JULY 1997, Mr Blumenthal was a journalist, working for the *New Yorker*, the *New Republic* and other glossy publications. He was brought in as a communication strategist to help the White House put over its message, and has increasingly been drawn into its innermost secrets. A close friend of the President and (especially) the First Lady, he makes no bones about being fiercely partisan in their favour.

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## 16/FOREIGN NEWS

Indonesia: After two decades of struggle and 200,000 deaths in the troubled region, Jakarta appears to ease its grip

# Timor is offered 'freedom' at last

**INDONESIA SAID** yesterday it may grant independence to the occupied territory of East Timor by the end of the year. The words came too late - after 23 years, 200,000 deaths, and countless broken promises. But the fact that they were uttered at all was remarkable.

In a further capitulation to international pressure, the Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, also said the imprisoned East Timorese leader, Xanana Gusmao, would be released.

The announcements were given a cautious welcome around the world, especially after reports of new killings in the former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

But they represent a turning-point in one of the world's most tragic and vicious small wars. Mr Alatas said East Timor will be granted "special autonomy", short of full independence.

But he added that parliament would consider allowing the territory to break away completely after elections scheduled for June. "If the Indonesian proposal ... to give special status to East Timor is rejected," he said, "the Cabinet will suggest to the next MPR [the parliament] to consider leaving go of East Timor."

The U-turn is the result of a combination of foreign lobbying, pressure from within the Indonesian government and Jakarta's desperate economic plight. The United Nations has never accepted Jakarta's incorporation of East Timor. Australia was the only country to recognise Indonesian rule over the territory. This month, however,

ever, after years of criticism from lobbying groups and denunciations from Portugal, Australia officially announced that it may support independence.

Yesterday the British Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, said: "Our view all along has been that the solution to the problem of East Timor must be one that is acceptable to peoples of East Timor."

"We regard this very much

as a step in the right direction."

But East Timor's 800,000 inhabitants have little reason to trust Indonesia's offer. Almost everyone has lost family and friends in the war. "I am very sceptical," said Roque Rodrigues, an independence campaigner based in Lisbon. "Indonesia often says one thing and then does another."

Aid workers recently in the

territory say 2,700 refugees have fled their homes after violence between rival factions of pro-independence Timorese and gangs of thugs armed and trained by the Indonesian army.

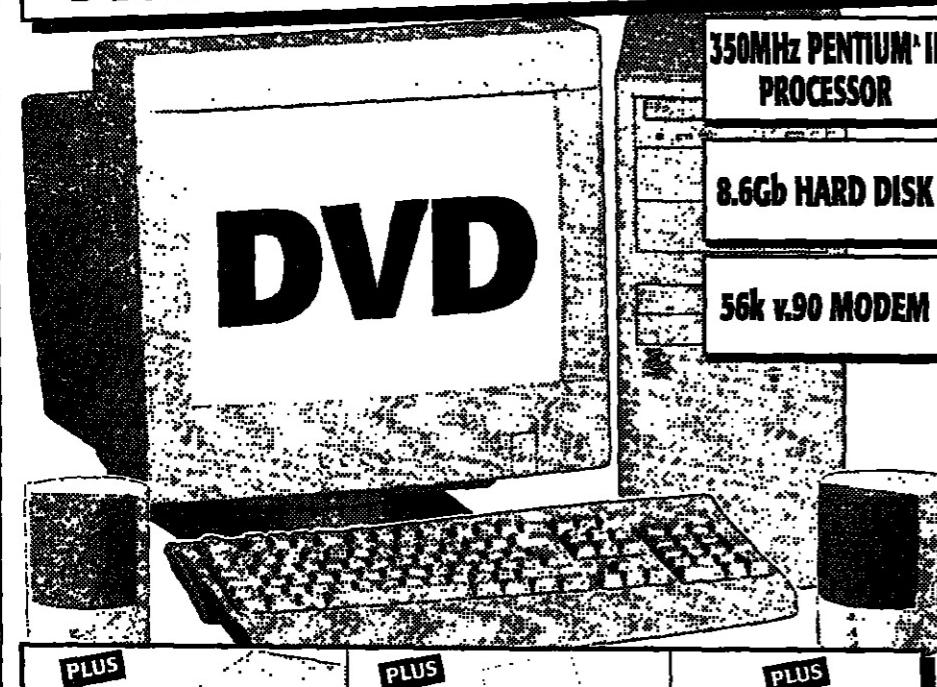
In the past, Jakarta has justified its claim to East Timor by fomenting conflict and moving in troops to "pacify" the region. Pressure for Indonesia to settle the problem has mounted since the end of the 30-year rule of President Suharto.

Much of this has focused on Alexandre "Xanana" Gusmao, commander of the East Timorese resistance, who was sentenced to 20 years' prison in 1993.

Yesterday Mr Alatas outlined a deal maintaining the fiction that Mr Gusmao is a normal prisoner. "He will not be any more in the jail, he will be in a separate house. [But] don't call it house arrest."

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Mr RICHARD LLOYD PRICE

# Pale Yeltsin makes TV appearance

A PALLID Boris Yeltsin appeared briefly on television for the first time in a week as the Kremlin vainly tried to dispel the impression that power over Russia has passed into the hands of his Prime Minister, Yevgeny Primakov.

Mr Yeltsin's fleeting return after retreating to hospital with an ulcer amounted to a counter-attack in a skirmish over an attempt to sideline him for the rest of his term, in which Mr

BY PHIL REEVES  
in Moscow

Primakov played a leading part. At issue is a proposal, sent to parliament by Mr Primakov, in which Mr Yeltsin would forgo his powers to dismiss it in return for a guarantee of immunity for prosecution for any crimes he may be accused of committing during his eight years in the Kremlin - a period marred by corruption and war in Chechnya.

It also provided for his safety and welfare after he retires, officially next year. The President's spin-doctors said it was unconstitutional but insisted there was no disagreement between Mr Yeltsin and his prime minister. But to the outside world it bore the hallmarks of an ambitious power play by a man increasingly seen as the heir to the Kremlin.

Signs have been growing for weeks that Mr Primakov, former head of the foreign intelligence service, is consolidating his power base. This week Yuri Kobaladze, former public relations man for the intelligence agency, was appointed deputy head of Itar-Tass news agency.

He is the tenth former intelligence officer to acquire an influential new job during Mr Primakov's five months in office. Mr Primakov has several key advantages: the national media is mostly muted in its criticism of him and some heavy hitters - notably the influential *Izog* current affairs programme on television - barely disguise their eagerness to see him in the Kremlin.

The support he enjoys ranges from the moderate wing of the Communists to the liberal Yabloko party. Unlike any of his predecessors, there is little chance of being fired by the boss. Mr Yeltsin will not want a rerun of his defeat by parliament last year when the State Duma refused to confirm his first choice,

Viktor Chernomyrdin, as prime minister.

Mr Primakov can also expect broad approval from the West. His interventionist economics chills the hearts of free-market economists and investors. But policy-makers will view him as a better option than the other main contenders, the Mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov, the Communist Gennady Zyuganov and the former paratroop general Alexander Lebed, now governor of a Siberian province.

The US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, saw Messrs Luzhkov and Lebed on her visit to Moscow this week. US-Russian relations have been strained by rows over Iraq, and US sanctions against several leading Moscow institutes for allegedly supplying missile and nuclear secrets to Iran.

But neither man will have offered Ms Albright any reason to hope for anything more palatable from them. Mr Luzhkov is a feisty nationalist who has been frantically trying to raise his profile in recent days - upbraided her over US policy, while Mr Lebed made headlines by sacking the head of his regional state-run television channel, saying he saw it has his job to "provide the people with information".

Mr Primakov is a wily old bird, part Homo Sovieticus, part cautious reformer. But he is the devil the West knows and in this precarious habitat that matters a great deal.



Sea ice covering McMurdo Sound, the site of New Zealand's Scott Base Antarctic research station. Global warming could raise sea levels by as much as six metres (20 feet) in the next generation and the Earth could be heading for a mini-ice age, Antarctic scientists said yesterday

Andy Solomon/Reuters

## Mercenaries, prostitutes and other hotel guests

WHEN THINGS are really bad - when the power station has been bombed, the telephone exchange has been machine-gunned and half the population has gone into exile - there are still hotel guests.

At the Cape Sierra in Freetown - a flaking concrete complex where you pay a \$500 deposit at check-in in case you die before check-out - the only new guests are journalists, mercenaries and prostitutes.

We make an extremely homogeneous professional three-some. Journalists who want to get about quickly travel with prostitutes. The four-wheel-drive vehicle that comes to collect the women servicing Econog - the West African in-

tervention force fighting the rebels here - is never stopped at roadblocks.

Journalists who want reliable information get it at the Cape Sierra bar, from the mercenaries. So do the Royal Marines. They fly in periodically from HMS *Norfolk* for beers with Nell (South African), Fred (Fijian), J-J (French) and Mathieu (French) - all working for Econog.

Fred, 58, took seven prostitutes up to his room the other night. There is also a certain amount of business between prostitutes and journalists - the adrenaline of dicing with death seems to make everyone hungry, thirsty and rampant.

Rose Marie, Agence France Presse's energetic reporter, indulged two of those urges a few days ago. After three weeks of prawns with rice - usually the only dish available at the Cape Sierra - she hired Angel, one of the prostitutes, to cook delicious spicy chicken for half a dozen of us. She also sent Mathieu out for some Beaujolais. He flies surveillance missions in the Sierra Leone Air Force's only plane, a clapped-out Partenavia Vixen. We think he got the bottle in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, 20 minutes away, but of course he cannot reveal where he went.

The Cape Sierra, on a peninsula bordered by deserted white-sand beaches, which are said to be the best in Africa,

also has a few other guests. Nigerian soldiers from Econog - extremely young and terribly jittery - sleep on every landing, their FN30 rifles cocked for action. Sleep-walkers beware.

The routine rape, mutilations, abductions, haphazard shooting and people begging for help seem to escape Andrej. Like something that the Cold War left behind, he describes himself as "Russian in theory": he was born in Belarus but he has not been back for years and cannot see himself ever leaving Sierra Leone.

Andrej owns and occupies

the court in white shorts and socks filled me with more hope than has any other single sight in the past week. It seemed so normal - like stopping the First World War at tea time.

This is a story that has reduced most of us to tears. There are experienced war correspondents here - from Reuters Television, BBC, *Le Figaro* and others - but none of us has been immune in the face of sniper fire and the horrible sight of men, women and children whose hands have been cut off by machete-wielding rebels in east Freetown. Most of us knew Myles Tierney, the Associated Press television news producer who was shot dead two weeks ago in an Econog convoy.

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Mathieu, on the other hand, is 26 and likes being a mercenary. But in the 10 months he has been working for Econog, he has not been paid. "I am going to have to move on. I was paid at the beginning but I'm owed \$25,000. Besides, I'm tired of flying a rotten plane."

Fred, known as "the-Fijian" has no doubts. "I used to do this for money but now I do it for Africa. This continent has been fucked up by white men. This whole war is about control of diamonds. Who makes money from diamonds? White men."

When things are really bad, ordinariness itself - like a tennis match or a bottle of wine - seems unreal.

ALEX DUVAL SMITH

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# BUSINESS

## BRIEFING

### Disney ponders second Paris park

EURO DISNEY, the French theme park 39 per cent-owned by Walt Disney Company, is considering a second park at the Paris site. It has launched a pilot scheme for a park celebrating television and cinema, and has begun talks with the French authorities. Work could start at the end of 1999 with the site opening at the start of 2002. It would represent a £140m (£126m) investment and create 5,000 direct or indirect jobs. But analysts were sceptical: "Will banks finance a new park when the first one isn't sorted out?" said Nigel Reed, analyst at Paribas Capital Markets.

The news came as Walt Disney announced lower-than-expected first-quarter results showing an 18 per cent profit fall to \$622m (£377m) due to poorer figures from home video, Disney stores and licensing.

### EasyJet plans market take-off

EASYJET, the low-cost airline, aims to float on the stock market next year, its chairman said yesterday. Stelios Haji-Ioannou (pictured) said he hoped to take the airline public early in 2000. The airline, owned by Mr Haji-Ioannou and two other family members, shelved plans to float after the market crash last year.

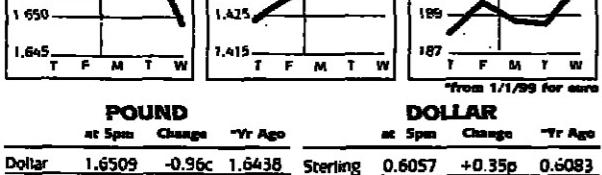
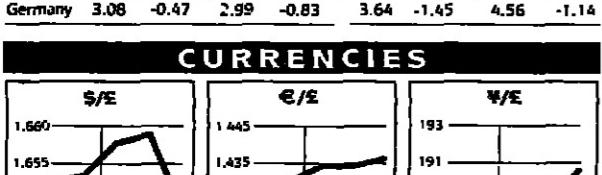
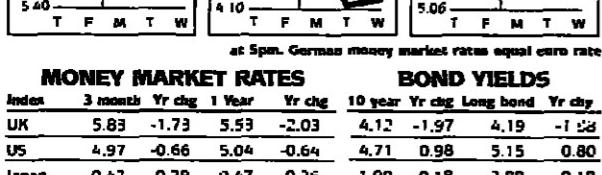
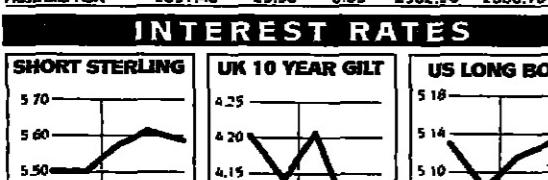
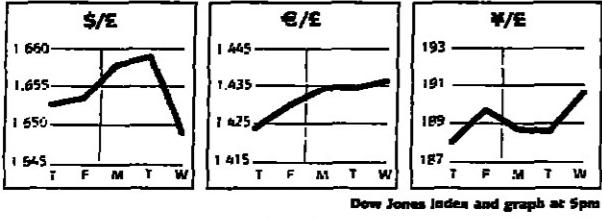
Funds raised will be used to buy 42 new Boeing

737-300 aircraft. A spokesman said easyJet's load factor and yield figures showed it had not been adversely affected by the launch of Go!, BA's low-cost airline. As a result, easyJet was dropping its appeal to the European Commission that BA was abusing its market power.

### Stoy to merge with Moores

STOY HAYWARD will create Britain's sixth-largest accountancy firm by merging with Moores Rowland. Under the agreement in principle announced yesterday, Stoy's 232 partners and 2,000 staff in 35 centres will in March link with Moores Rowland's London, South-east, Walsall and Brighton offices to create a firm with revenues of £150m.

### STOCK MARKETS



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Japan (yen)	184.82		
Malaysia (ringgit)	6.0372		
Malta (lira)	0.6101		

Source: Thomas Cook

Rates for induction purposes only

Derek Pain, page 23

## Liverpool Victoria faces £10m mis-selling bill

BY ANDREW GARFIELD  
Financial Editor

BRITAIN'S LARGEST friendly society, the Liverpool Victoria, is facing a £10m compensation bill after being fined a record £900,000 by the Personal Investment Authority (PIA), the financial services watchdog, for serious breaches of regulations by its 250-strong force of door-to-door sales people.

The fine follows the discovery of gross inadequacies in record-keeping by the society's home life and pensions sales-force. Liverpool Victoria has long prid-

ed itself on supporting low-income savers who traditionally get short shrift from the established financial institutions.

Roy Hurley, the chief executive, yesterday took the highly unusual step of apologising to members for the lapse. He emphasised that the problems that led to the fine were largely historical, and that since the irregularities came to light in

September 1997 the sales team had been radically restructured. Only one-fifth of the sales-force are still with the firm.

The group has recruited the PIA's former head of investigations, David Nichols, as a new head of compliance and has completely overhauled its compliance procedures.

"This has been a difficult and painful period for the Liverpool Victoria group," said Mr Hurley. "The board believes that today's PIA announcement

draws a line under the group's historical problems."

The society is now trying to establish on what basis to compensate the 50,000 members it believes to have been affected by the lapses. Some of these cases go back to 1988. They are typically investors who contributed as little as £5 a month to the society's 10-year endowment policies.

Many of them were on extremely low incomes and had no bank or building society

accounts at all. They can expect to receive average payouts of about £200.

The PIA said that because of

the society's failure to keep adequate records, it was impossible to determine whether these products were suitable for the people to whom they had been sold, or whether the sales-force were properly qualified to sell the products they did.

"The fine is as high as it is because the failures were so widespread and fundamental," a

PIA spokeswoman said.

Liverpool Victoria is now having to reassess how it serves this market sector in the light of the PIA ruling.

The group's marketing director, David Conway, said yesterday that the society was looking at how it could meet the PIA's compliance standards while maintaining door-to-door collections, without which many members would not have both

Outlook, page 19

### Northern steps up mortgage price war

BY ANDREW VERITY

NORTHERN ROCK returned to the offensive in the mortgage price war yesterday, revealing plans for a combined mortgage and loan that allows customers to borrow more than their property's value.

Attached to the mortgage will be an unsecured loan at the same rate of interest, the latest in a spate of up-front incentives designed to attract new borrowers. The mortgage bank is already offering borrowers a lump sum "cashback" of 6 per cent of the loan they take out. The bank is offering the deals as part of renewed efforts to beat off intensive competition from new mortgage players such as Standard Life and Legal & General.

Shares in Northern Rock fell by 6 per cent yesterday when the bank said it lent 52 per cent less in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year.

The share price fell from 528p to 497.5p, valuing the bank at £2.34bn, as the City digested the second-half fall in new mortgage business. Northern Rock had grabbed 10 per cent of the total mortgage market in the first half, but fell back to just 5 per cent in the second period.



Northern Rock chief executive Leo Finn (front) and finance director Bob Bennett: New loan allows customers to borrow more than their property's value Tom Craig

The bank said it achieved its aim of a 7 per cent market share over the year and pointed to its performance. The bank received £901m in new retail deposits, against £1.02bn in the year before. Leo Finn, chief executive, said the bank delivered a "strong performance" in uncertain economic conditions.

Outlook, page 19

### Brazilian turmoil to top 12% from Pilkington

# Power struggle leaves a nasty smell

PERHAPS IT was too much to expect consecutive victories over the Germans and the French in the same week. On Tuesday Gerhard Schröder came to his senses and decided it would not be such a smart move after all for Germany to cancel its nuclear fuel reprocessing contracts with BNFL without compensation. First there would have been the court case with the British government. Then there would have been the trickier matter of what to do with 500 tonnes of radioactive waste arriving back on the German Chancellor's doorstep. As Mr Schröder's more militant Green supporters have ably demonstrated, trainloads of plutonium trundling across the German hinterland do not make for good public order.

The French, however, are made of more slippery stuff, and yesterday they won the tussle over where Électricité de France's \$1.9bn takeover of London Electricity should be vetted. Brussels decided to keep the merger for itself and promptly waved the deal through on the grounds that who keeps the lights burning for two million Londoners is neither here nor there in the great European



## OUTLOOK

scheme of things. So much for subsidiarity.

Having played the "national interest" card and been roundly ignored, the Department of Trade and Industry was left to sift the wreckage for scraps of consolation.

The worst that regulators here will

be able to do is tinker with EdF's licence.

But they will not now be able to stop the merger by referring it to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Nor will they be able to ask the French why it is possible for EdF to buy London but impossible for London, or anyone else on this side of the Channel for that matter, to buy EdF. Nor, finally,

will they have the leverage to persuade EdF that the interconnector, through which it supplies 7 per cent of the UK electricity market, really ought to run in both directions.

It is easy to see why the French are so keen on the UK market. The new energy regulator, Calum McCarthy, let the cat out of the bag yesterday by conceding that the generators have been rigging the electricity pool for the past nine years. As it will take another few years before the pool is fully reformed and operating in a proper competitive fashion, there is still plenty of scope to make money at the consumer's expense. Backed by the bottomless pit otherwise known as the French taxpayer, EdF can hardly wait to get started.

But the real villain of the piece is the European Commission. From the moment the auction for London Electricity began, Brussels allowed EdF to drive a coach and horses through its own merger rules. The most important one is the rule that says companies cannot launch unconditional bids if the take-over qualifies for examination by the EC's mergers

task force. The rule was waived in the case of EdF, giving it a crucial competitive advantage in the final stages of the auction.

There is the unmistakable smell of stitch-up in the air and power politics that go far beyond parochial concerns about another vertically integrated player entering the UK electricity market. British Energy, the loser in the auction, could lodge a formal complaint, but it probably won't. At the least there should be an investigation into exactly how and why the Commission came to give the French such a free run.

## Northern Rock

TIMES ARE tough in the mortgage market, which is why Leo Finn has found himself between a Northern Rock and a hard place. Last year the chief executive of the building society-turned-bank decided to sacrifice margins to build market share.

Handing back £8,000 for every £100,000 borrowed ought to have been a surefire way of achieving that.

However, the Rock figured with

the major league players in the

mortgage market also turning mean, not to mention Standard Life popping up with its own mortgage division. So while margins duly contracted, so did the Rock's share of the market. In the second half of the year, net lending shrank by more than a half, while the bank's share of net new lending fell from 11 per cent to 7 per cent.

In order to make up ground on those big ugly competitors such as Prudential, Mr Finn is launching a mortgage that permits housebuyers to borrow more than the value of their homes. Mr Finn calls it the Together mortgage. Most others would call it an unsecured loan. It was activity of this sort that helped create the unsustainable credit bubble of the late 1980s and then left homeowners and mortgage lenders picking their way through the rubble when the property market predictably crashed.

Never mind. Memories are short and Mr Finn has a new interest group — namely his shareholders — to keep sweet by proving that he is growing the business. The Rock certainly needs to do that. Its proportion of first-time buyers is well below the market

average, forcing it to rely on the less profitable remortgage market.

Every customer Mr Finn signs up at rock-bottom rates is at least forced to buy some other product like compulsory insurance, so rising fee income is making up for shrinking interest margins.

But overall the Rock looks to have embarked on a high-risk strategy at a time when the housing market is flat in its north-east heartland and the Prudential has lain an egg that, by the Rock's own admission, is masking parts of the savings market uneconomic.

The Rock's shareholders did not like what they saw yesterday. Those who are still building society members and who are tempted to become shareholders should take note.

## Liverpool Victoria

WITH FRIENDS like Liverpool Victoria, who needs enemies? Britain's biggest friendly society has been fined record £200,000 for a breathtaking failure to run its operations properly.

The customers who provide Liverpool Vic's bread-and-butter

are not the most sophisticated. A good proportion probably have no bank accounts and the money they hand over on the doorstep each month may be less than they spend on scratch cards each week.

All the more reason, then, for the society to ensure that its 250 salesmen (and women) were properly trained before being let loose on an unsuspecting and unsophisticated public.

Yet the majority appear to have been wholly unsuitable for the job to begin with and unable to make the grade once proper controls were belatedly put in place.

While taking their record punishment like men, the Liverpool Vic's top men still found time to moan that cost of complying with the admittedly onerous PIA rules will force a rethink of how societies such as theirs market themselves.

Many of those who only saved because a man from the society turned up once a month on the doorstep may no longer see a salesman at all, and therefore may no longer save. All of which is bad news for the Government's wider agenda of social inclusion even if our friends from the Liverpool Vic are not missed.

## China insists yuan will not devalue

CHINA'S CENTRAL banker yesterday gave his strongest pledge yet that the mainland currency would not be devalued.

But Dai Xianglong, governor of the People's Bank of China, offered no cheer to foreign bankers who are smarting after being told they will not receive priority treatment following the collapse of Guangdong International and Investment Corporation (GITIC), China's biggest ever bankruptcy.

"[President] Jiang Zemin and prime minister Zhu Rongji have both said that the renminbi will not devalue. And as the person in charge, I assure you that the renminbi will not devalue," said Mr Dai at a rare press conference. The renminbi currency is also known as the yuan.

Asian stock markets have regularly tumbled over the past year on fears that China was about to devalue its currency and spark a wave of competitive devaluations in the crisis-ridden region.

"There is no reason for the renminbi to devalue. The current foreign exchange reserves of China of US\$145bn exceed one year's imports for China, and the costs of exports are quite stable," Mr Dai said.

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£100,000+	6.75%	6.50%	6.31%
£50,000+	6.70%	6.45%	6.27%
£25,000+	6.50%	6.25%	6.08%
£10,000+	6.10%	5.85%	5.70%
<b>HALIFAX INTERNATIONAL GOLD</b>			
£100,000+	6.40%	6.15%	5.98%
£50,000+	6.20%	5.95%	5.79%
£25,000+	6.15%	5.90%	5.75%
£10,000+	5.70%	5.45%	5.32%
£5,000+	5.15%	4.90%	4.79%
£500+	3.55%	3.30%	3.25%

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28th January 1999



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People's Bank of China governor Dai Xianglong told foreign bankers yesterday they would not receive priority treatment after the collapse of GITIC. Popperfoto

## Green axes two Sears directors

PHILIP GREEN has axed two directors of Sears days after winning control of the struggling retailer, writes Nigel Cope. David Defy, the finance director, and Roger Groom, property director, will depart with a combined payoff of £1m.

Mr Green has left the divisional directors in place. They are Derek Lovelock, who has been interested in launching a management buyout of the company, receives a total of £728,000. This consists of £453,410 payment for termination of employment, a "loyalty bonus" of £220,000, and a discretionary bonus of £255,000. This is in addition to his annual salary of £220,000. Mr Defy joined Sears in June 1994 and was employed on a two-year contract.

Mr Groom receives a total of £318,368 made up of £268,368 severance pay plus a £50,000 payment to his pension fund. He had been with Sears since

February 1991 and was also on a two-year contract. Sir Bob Reid, the Sears chairman who initially rejected Mr Green's bid, is not eligible for compensation.

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The compensation details were included in the offer document relating to the recommended £548m offer for Sears launched by January Investments, a company fronted by Mr Green and backed by the Bardley brothers.

Mr Green is expected to take a close look at head office costs at Sears, but has yet to come to any decision.

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## News Analysis: IFS Green Budget points to pitfalls ahead **Memo to Brown: don't do too much in March**

BY LEA PATERSON

WHEN Gordon Brown delivered his pre-Budget statement back in November, it was widely seen as strong on rhetoric but short on substance. There were plenty of persuasive words – “put the need to boost productivity and ‘steer a course of stability’ for the UK economy, but a perceived lack of detail about exactly how these aims would be achieved.

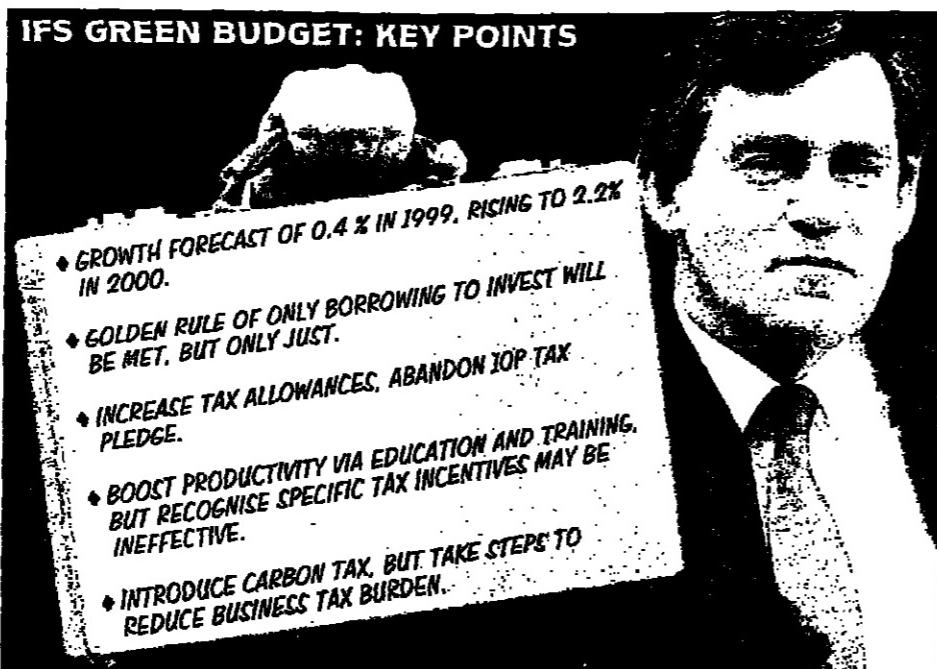
In March, when the Chancellor opens his Budget box, business and the City will be waiting to see if he can translate words into action. What precisely is the Chancellor likely to do, and how sensible are his plans?

Yesterday the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) released its annual assessment of what is likely to be – and what should be – in the Chancellor's Budget. The so-called Green Budget – probably the most authoritative of any of the pre-Budget submissions – raises important questions about many of November's proposals. It also contains an extensive assessment of the UK's economic prospects, which are not as rosy as the Treasury would have us believe.

According to the Green Budget – produced in collaboration with Goldman Sachs – the UK economy will “hurt from recession” in 1999. The economy is predicted to grow by just 0.4 per cent – substantially less than the 1 to 1.5 per cent forecast by the Chancellor in November. “Many of the characteristic early features of past recessionary episodes are now apparent,” the IFS warned.

Over the medium term, however, things look a little less bleak. Like the Chancellor, the IFS believes the economy will bounce back sharply towards the end of the year, thanks to a combination of looser fiscal policy and lower interest rates.

What does this mean for the public finances? In November, the Chancellor insisted that his two fiscal rules – only borrow to invest, and keep the debt-to-GDP ratio at a “stable and prudent” level – would be met.



Despite the gloomy outlook for growth, the IFS believes the Chancellor will meet his rules, but only just. Any unexpected downturn in the economy, no matter how slight, could knock the public finances off course. The implication is that there is little scope for further loosening fiscal policy. “The Chancellor should essentially do nothing to change the overall tax burden,” said David Walton of Goldman Sachs, a co-author of the Green Budget.

This does not, of course, preclude the Chancellor from shifting the balance of the tax burden from one part of society to another. So Labour's long-standing promise of a 10p starting rate of tax could still become a reality – it would simply be financed by raising taxes elsewhere rather than hiking borrowing.

Although the 10p tax rate may still be feasible, it is not necessarily desirable, says the IFS. The Green Budget argues that the 10p tax rate would neither promote employment – which is primarily influenced by the structure of the benefit system – nor help those on very low incomes who pay no tax at all. Far better would be to replace

the 10p promise with a commitment to raise tax allowances.

Where does the IFS stand on the centrepiece of Mr Brown's pre-Budget statement: meeting the UK's “productivity challenge”? In November the Chancellor outlined a range of measures designed to close the UK productivity gap. Experts at the IFS, however, have doubts both about the scale of the problem and the effectiveness of Mr Brown's proposals.

According to the IFS's Rachel Griffith, the factors most likely to influence UK productivity – education, training and regulation – lie outside the Chancellor's control. What's more, the measures Mr Brown has proposed are almost exclusively focused on smaller firms. As the bulk of research and development and capital investment is undertaken by larger firms, the Chancellor's initiatives are unlikely to impact on overall levels of R&D and capital expenditure. Specific tax incentives also run the risk of introducing undesirable distortions into the market place and encouraging tax avoidance.

Proposed environmental taxes, by contrast, were broadly welcomed by the IFS. In November, Lord Marshall, the British Airways chairman, published the results of an extensive study of environmental taxes, and came out in favour of an energy tax for industry. Mr Brown is generally expected to follow Lord Marshall's recommendations, a move which could be “highly effective”, according to IFS experts.

A tax based on the carbon content of fossil fuels, for example, would be simple to apply and well-targeted, the IFS believes. The main difficulty with an industry energy tax – that it undermines UK competitiveness by raising business costs – could be solved by reducing business taxes in other areas.

The main message from the Green Budget seems to be that in many areas Mr Brown would be best advised to do nothing. Any alteration of the overall tax burden could jeopardise the fiscal rules, while specific tax breaks designed to boost productivity could introduce unwanted distortions.

The implication is that if the Chancellor's Budget in March follows the tone of his pre-Budget statement – strong on rhetoric, short on substance – it may be no bad thing.

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Laird						-10.78					
Booster						Business Pe					
\$33.30						\$110.00					
Saxess						-50.00					
Acal						-4.93					
Premier Oil						Premier Oil					
\$12.50						-1.00					
Northern Lat						Northern Lat					
\$11.50						-0.50					
Ashley (Lam)						Northern Rev					
\$7.75						-0.50					
Intertek						Northern Rev					
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BHP						Northern Rev					
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TII						Northern Rev					
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# Oil giants fail to get a grip on sliding prices

OILS HELPED drag the stock market lower as further evidence of the impact of the impoverished crude price materialised.

Disappointing results from oil giants Chevron and Total left BP Amoco, the newly-created giant ranking as Fossie's largest constituent, and Shell.

BP fell 16p to 841p and Shell 11.25p to 307.25p. Trading in both stocks was heavy.

The merger of BP and US group Amoco has helped support the enlarged group's shares, giving the impression of relative strength.

Many tracker funds had to pile into BP to maintain their portfolio balance when its size ballooned following the Amoco deal. But poor old Shell, rumoured to be seeking a merger with a major oil group, has had no such luck.

Its shares are at their lowest since 1996. Last spring the price was 463.5p. And in 1997 it touched 484.5p.

Like other oil groups Shell has striven to cut costs. But any short-term fix for its shares would require determined corporate action. And

**DRAGON OIL** flared 11.75p to 28p as small investors banked on the ruler of Dubai to revamp the group. Through Emirates National Oil Co, the Dubai government bid 15p a share and built a 68 per cent stake. With 31 per cent of the capital still in the hands, the Dragon share listing should be preserved. Emirates National says it is examining how best to develop Dragon's interests. The shares once topped 100p.

that would mean, in the present bleak environment, a merger with another giant; in effect the two would cuddle together to keep warm.

The BP deal with Amoco prevents the integrated oil index from bumping along at a 1998/99 low but the exploration and production sector, despite the proposed Enterprise Oil/Lasmo merger, has no such protection.

Its shares were again deep in the dumps with Enterprise falling 2p to 225.5p, equalling a level last seen in 1987. Lasmo, which has drawn a little comfort from the feeling that it will draw some premium from any merger, held at a still hugely depressed 97.5p.

British Borneo, a shale farmer at 97.5p, is at its level of three years ago, and Premier Oil, up 13.5p, is another that has lost touch with its 90p peak.

Fossie fell 9.3 points to 5,876.4 in heavy trading with share turnover topping 1.2 billion. In early trading the index scored a 103 gain. Gov-

## MARKET REPORT



DEREK  
PAIN

overnment stocks were little changed.

Much of the action was on the undercard with a round of takeover speculation among engineers sending the mid-cap index up 16.5p to 1,903.3 and the small-cap 7.8 to 2,102.8.

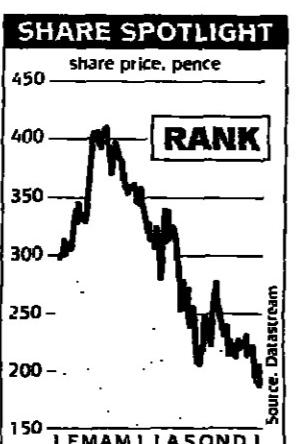
Both indices have been in the doldrums, reflecting the torture inflicted on the past seven months on medium and small companies.

Senior Engineering led the charge, up 13.5p to 119p. Besides any takeover element, it drew strength from today's analysts' meeting and a positive stance by ABN Amro.

Others on a speculative high included TI, up 30p to 350p, Morgan Crucible, 16p to 18.5p, and BBA, 25p to 385p.

Glynwed, one of Albert E. Sharp's favourites, hardened 10.5p to 155p and Laird moved ahead 26.5p (after 40p) to 199p in busy trading.

**SHARE SPOTLIGHT**



BTP, the chemical group, climbed 32p to 357.5p on BT Alex Brown support and Vodafone, with ABN Amro forecasting a 1,600 price, improved 23p to 1,182.5p.

Capital, the casino operator, was shuffled 5.5p lower to 54p after bid talks were called off. But Primesight, a media group, added 24p to 238p as talks with a possible predator got under way. Wyndham Motor moved 5p ahead to 181p after Ryland emerged as the potential bidder.

Le Riche, a Channel Island stores group, plunged 85p to 410p following a profits warning and disappointing figures lowered Games Workshop, a computer games group, 47.5p to 397.5p.

National Grid and British Energy fell after regulator Calum McCarthy claimed electricity prices were high. Grid dived 14p to 495.5p and Energy 39p to 684.5p.

Kingsfisher, with trading at its French unit triggering interest, gained 42p to 628p and Dixons was again on the march, up 53p to 1,029p.

Banks were ruffled by

**THE BITTER** takeover bid battle for Blockleys, the building materials group, looks like being resolved at a specially called shareholders meeting.

**Bidder Natural Building Materials (NBM)** has called the meeting to vote on replacing three Blockleys directors with NBM men. Blockleys believes the bid will fail and sees the meeting as an attempt to win control through the backdoor. Blockleys shares held at 37.5p.

Brazil's problems and anxiety ahead of their profits season. Barclays fell 45p to 1,313p.

Ari Wiggins Appleton, the paper and packaging group, firmed 3.5p to 103.5p after Warburg Dillon Read suggested a 137p break-up.

Reflex, the reflective inks group, held at 4p ahead of an expected cash raising exercise, and Recognition Systems fell 3p to 12.75p after winning only 69 per cent take up for its 9p rights issue.

Systems Integrated, up 8.5p to 19.5p, said it could not explain the jump other than its return to profits. Three years ago the shares were 128p.

In busy trading Booker, the struggling cash and carry chain, rose 7p to 53p on talk that Wal-Mart, the US giant keen to build its European operations, may strike. In the past Asda has been regarded as the most likely target.

**SEAO VOLUME:** 1.2bn  
**SEAO TRADES:** 69,500  
**GILTS:** n/a

Pilkington's, on its trading statement and confirmation of its Brazilian hit of around £15m, rose 3p to 54p.

Reed International, the publisher, up 41.75p to 571.75p, caught the Internet buzz, seemingly on the back of developing 15 web sites for its various magazines.

Mirror, the newspaper publisher awaiting takeover action, hardened 2.5p to 211p.

Cotl Telecom gained 46p to 1,276p despite the emergence of a powerful US rival, Level3.

Rank, the out of favour leisure group, rose 8.5p (after 12p) to 203.5p on vague talk of executive appointments and, possibly, some corporate interest. The bombed out shares were 41p last year and 54p three years ago.

## COMPANY RESULTS

Name	Turnover (£)	Pre-tax (£)	EPS	Dividend	Pay day	X-div
James Workshop (I)	0.478m (0.491m)	-1.06m (-1.07m)	-3.08 (-3.97)	-	29.03.99	
James Workshop (I)	35.51m (31.87m)	5.21m (4.82m)	1.5936 (1.5940)	0.6272	28.02.99	
Emirates Leisure (I)	8.51m (4.63m)	0.558m (0.528m)	1.09 (1.10)	1.0p (0.76)	05.03.99	08.02.99
Northern Rock (F)	-	202.6m (198.3m)	30.38 (27.39)	12.0p (10.5p)	28.05.99	25.04.99
Investec International (I)	147.7m (168.48m)	9.74m (-32.18m)	6.53p (-5.73p)	-	31.09.99	
Other Banks & Co (I)	4.77m (5.742m)	0.162m (0.165m)	0.46p (-0.43p)	-	14.04.99	
F - Final (I) - Intern	16.775	1.2069	1.0546	0.5247	-	

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Sterling Spot	1 month	3 month	Dollar Spot	1 month	3 month	Euro
UK	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.6056	0.6072	0.6093	0.6093
Australia	2,202.00	2,628.23	2,625.3	1.5938	1.5934	1.5934	1.5934
Austria	19,791.00	19,773.00	19,742.00	11,995.00	11,986.00	11,760.00	11,760.00
Belgium	58,018.00	57,894.00	57,633.00	35,156.00	35,107.00	34,992.00	34,992.00
Canada	2,509.53	2,507.00	2,507.00	1,625.00	1,625.00	1,625.00	1,625.00
Denmark	11,700.00	11,680.00	11,660.00	8,628.00	8,623.00	8,588.00	8,588.00
Euro	1,436.2	1,435.2	1,435.2	1,428.7	1,428.7	1,428.7	1,428.7
Finland	8,551.53	8,533.00	8,533.00	6,494.00	6,494.00	6,471.00	6,471.00
France	2,129.00	2,086.00	2,084.00	1,794.00	1,794.00	1,704.00	1,704.00
Germany	2,129.00	2,086.00	2,084.00	1,794.00	1,794.00	1,704.00	1,704.00
Greece	462.30	464.60	467.96	280.13	281.43	281.43	281.43
Hong Kong	12,788.00	12,788.00	12,801.00	7,749.00	7,749.00	7,749.00	7,749.00
Iceland	1,774.00	1,774.00	1,774.00	1,245.00	1,245.00	1,238.00	1,238.00
Japan	2784.5	2778.00	2766.3	1,687.5	1,685.0	1,679.6	1,679.6
Malaysia	191.24	190.42	188.67	115.88	115.47	114.55	114.55
Malta	6,386.00	6,386.00	6,386.00	3,879.00	3,879.00	3,959.00	3,959.00
Netherlands	3,169.4	3,162.8	3,148.4	2,197.00	2,197.00	2,197.00	2,197.00
New Zealand	3,079.01	3,076.01	3,076.01	2,055.00	2,055.00	2,055.00	2,055.00
Norway	268.34	267.72	266.43	174.72	174.48	173.91	173.91
Portugal	1,786.9	1,786.9	1,786.9	1,273.00	1,273.00	1,269.00	1,269.00
Saudi Arabia	6,189.1	6,192.9	6,200.2	4,703.00	4,703.00	4,703.00	4,703.00
Singapore	2,786.9	2,786.9	2,786.9	1,920.00	1,920.00	1,920.00	1,920.00
South Africa	10,771.17	10,766.5	10,766.5	7,077.00	7,075.00	7,074.00	7,074.00
Spain	299.30	298.79	297.71	145.01	144.80	144.33	144.33
Sweden	12,732	12,707	12,656	7,715.00	7,705.00	7,694.00	7,694.00
Switzerland	2,311.00	2,302.7	2,285.5	1,594.00	1,593.75	1,593.75	1,593.75
US	1,650.03	1,650.03	1,650.03	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

## OTHER SPOT RATES

Country	Sterling	Dollar	Country	Sterling	Dollar
Argentina	1,650.3	1,000.00	Oman	0.6345	0.3845</



# Cullinan out for handling the ball

ng one-day play  
Security high for visit of Pakistan

By NIKIL SESHADRI  
in Durban

**THE SOUTH African opener Daryl Cullinan became only the second player in one-day international cricket to be given out "handled the ball" during the third match of the one-day series against the West Indies in Durban yesterday.**

The hosts made 274 for 9 in their 50 overs after winning the toss at Kingsmead, with half-centuries from Lance Klusener and their captain, Hansie Cronje.

Cullinan made 46 before playing a ball from the left-arm slow bowler Keith Arthurton hard into the ground. It bounced straight up but as it came down Cullinan took his right hand off the bat and caught it.

Although it did not seem likely that the ball would pose any danger to the stumps, the West Indies captain, Brian Lara, appealed and Cullinan was given out by umpire David Orchard.

Orchard used Law 23, which states a batsman shall be given out on appeal "if he wilfully touches the ball while in play with the hand not holding the bat unless he does so with the consent of the opposite side".

It is one of the game's most unusual forms of dismissal and the only previous batsman to fall in the same way in a limited-overs international was Moinuddin Amarnath of India, in a match against Australia in 1986.

The dismissal was a welcome piece of luck to a demoralised side who are struggling to repair their shattered reputation after a 5-0 Test series defeat in South Africa, the first in their history. At the moment the one-day series is intriguingly poised at 1-1 and a victory in this match might provide a springboard for an eventual success in the series. With morale at an all-time low and criticism in the Caribbean at an all-time high it cannot come one moment too soon.

On a hard pitch South Africa batted solidly as the West Indies bowlers laboured in hot weather. Klusener, sent in as a pinch-hitter at number three, made 64 off 74 balls while Cronje

was mugged at knifepoint on a beach at Hibberdene, 60 kilometres south of Durban, last week.

The matter was reported to the police but yesterday Symcox and his wife were informed by a Zulu chief, Bhekiwizwe Luthuli, that the man suspected of committing the crime had been apprehended and handed over to the authorities.

Luthuli said that the police had requested assistance in the case from his tribal police, who traced the suspect a day after the robbery.

"Our tribal police regularly help the authorities in matters like this," Luthuli said, while watching the match between South Africa and the West Indies in Durban yesterday.

"It's our way of helping to stamp out crime in South Africa."

## Tourists hit by Flower power

BY MARK HARGREAVES  
in Kwekwe

**England A 267  
President's XI 382-5**

His innings included 19 fours and a six. Andy Flower was joined by the 21-year-old Dirk Viljoen, and the pair added 140 for the fourth wicket before Viljoen was eventually run out for 70. Soon after Greg Lamb was stumped by wicketkeeper Chris Read on the spin bowling of Dean Cosker.

Andy Flower then went on to make the 16th hundred of his first-class career, with eight fours and a six along the way.

Second day: England won.

ENGLAND'S XI - First Innings (overweight 40 for 1)

G W Flower b Thomas ..... 130  
A Flower nor out ..... 139  
D P Viljoen run out ..... 70  
G L Lamb st Read b Cosker ..... 1  
D Peak lbw b Lamb ..... 1  
D Cosker (15, w.c. nr6) ..... 27  
Total (for 5, 112 overs) ..... 382

Fall: 1-6, 2-86, 3-211, 4-351, 5-368.

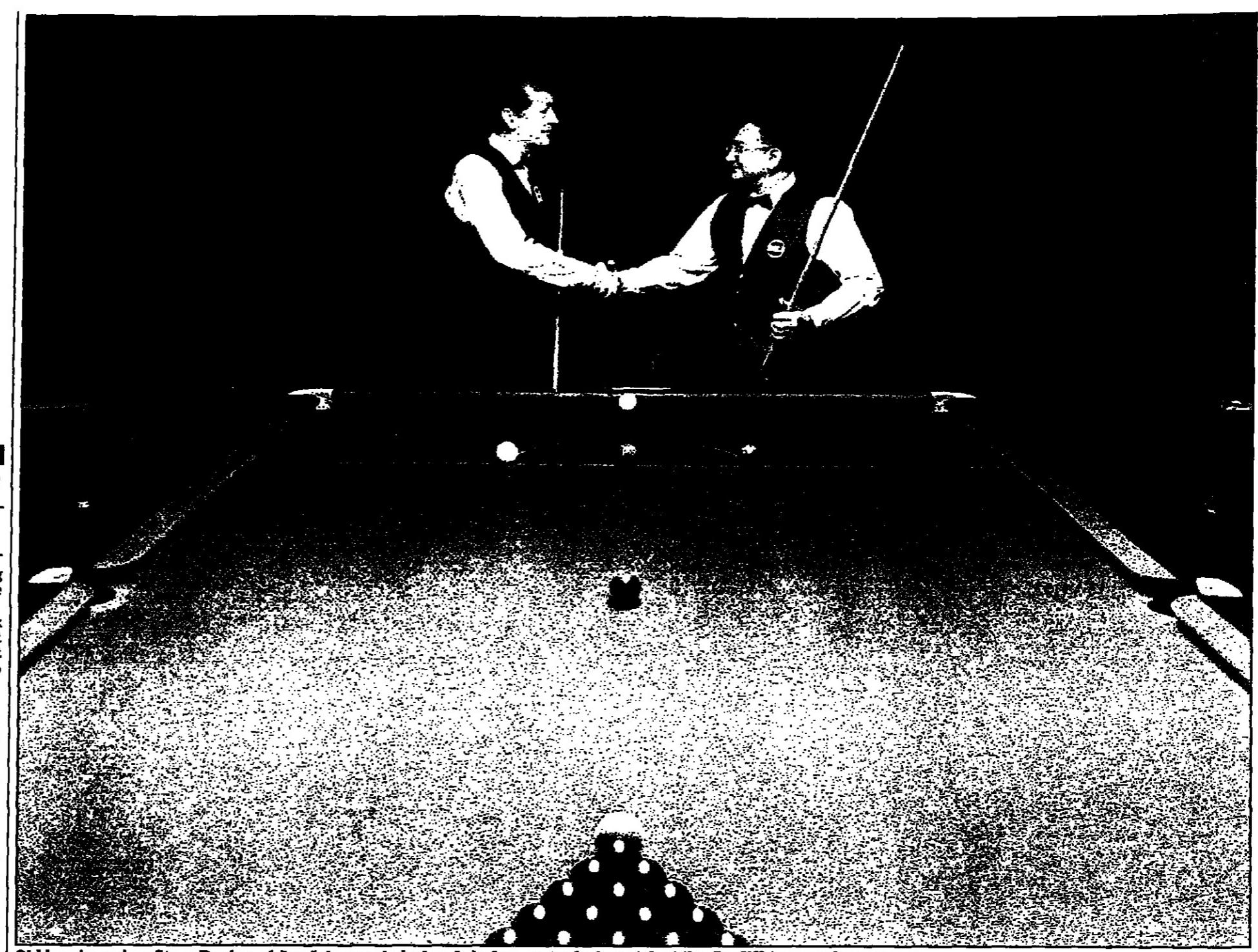
To Read A J Mackay, I C Gurn, M Mbengue, Lewry 9-2-43-1; Harrison 20-6-62-0; Cosker 23-5-73-1; Seamer 30-2-97-0; Thomas 19-3-56-2; Hirst 0-7-0; Vaughan 2-0-7-0; Vaughan 2-0-7-0.

Unspars: K Kanjani and M Esat.

## Cork remains defiant

DOMINIC CORK last night repeated his threat to leave Derbyshire, despite the county's committee backing down from its confrontation with him.

Cork had been told to decide by yesterday whether he wanted to continue as captain. But the ultimatum was withdrawn and committee member Les Elliott will now meet Cork in an attempt to resolve the matter.



Peter Jay

Old boys' reunion: Steve Davis and Joe Johnson shake hands before yesterday's match at the Cardiff International Arena

## Old rivalry in young man's game

**Snooker, now the province of teenage talent, makes way for Steve Davis and Joe Johnson, both world champions of yesteryear. By Guy Hodgson**

IT

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YESTERDAY,

THEIR

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FLASHED

BEFORE

THEIR

EYES.

Two middle-aged men were also fidgeting nervously in the shadows of the Cardiff International Arena and, if the two twenty-something tivis had thought "Ah, they're letting the old folks on for a treat", you could have forgiven them.

The strange thing about snooker is that, for a sport which largely involves sitting around with the not-exacting alternative of sedately hitting balls round a table, it has become almost exclusively a profession for the young.

In the 1970s, when Fred Davis could reach a world championship semi-final at the age of 64, anyone looking for an appropriate sponsor would have lit up at the thought of Sanatogen, now with players winning titles almost before they are out of nappies there would be misgivings about

anything more adult than Tizer.

But not for the two players on table two yesterday. Steve Davis and Joe Johnson are not in the vanguard of snooker's youth movement, indeed they would be bringing up the rear if Dennis Taylor had not also incongruously qualified for Cardiff. At 41 and 46 they are relics of another, some would say golden, age.

Thirteen years ago they were the principal players in a tale which very nearly matched the greatest match in snooker's history (come on now, Taylor, black ball and 18m television viewers) when Johnson, an unknown outside snooker's inner sanctum, won the world championship beating Davis 18-12 in the final.

"Fluke" it was said except Johnson got to the final at the Crucible the following year and was only just nudged out of a second title by Davis at the height of his powers. The two

players bending their wills against each other yesterday

had a history.

Ah, history. Some would say yesterday's men cling to that in their twilight years except that yesterday they were the men.

Hunter, 20, is the Welsh champion while O'Brien, 23, is

ranked 17th in the world and rising and as you would expect the crowds, such as they were at 10am, flocked to their match.

They did what? The spectators barely gave the younger men a glance as they took their vantage points for Johnson and Davis. They might be classed as dinosaurs but then Jussie Park did better at the box office than any brat pack movie.

Not that anyone would describe Davis as looking much different from 1986. There may be a few more wrinkles on snooker's Mr Stoneface but they were not visible from the gallery and his frame is as

straight as his cue. Johnson,

however, shows signs of middle age and when he wandered, be-spectacled and blinking, into the arena with a brown tweed over his bib and tucker he gave a good impression of an eccentric professor who had put on the wrong jacket for a posh night out.

Then again, when you are having a mini-renaissance among rivals who are less peers than grandchildren-like you are entitled to appear studious and Johnson, who has had several heart attacks, is happy to be able to play at all never mind at 55 in the world.

In a sense he belongs to an era even earlier than Davis, who won the world title at 23, five years before Johnson's year, but who was the harbinger of the youth revolution that is still fermenting.

Johnson was nearly 30 before he turned pro, an age when players now are looking for their slippers and an early

retirement, and he would have remained amateur if it had not been for the weather on the MG2. En route to the English Amateur Championships from his home in Yorkshire his car was stopped by snow and, defaulted from the tournament and denied another chance at the world amateur, he went into the moneyed ranks.

"I was happy as I was," he said. "I was no amateur in the world, I was captain of the England team, been in the final of the world amateur. I was king of the table, the last thing I wanted to do was become just another pro. I was a little bit odd anyway."

There is no "bit" about it now because Johnson is Methuselah-like in this teenage land and like anyone of his seniority he is entitled to take his time. The four matches around them had long since finished and the afternoon session had started before Davis prevailed 5-3 in a

three-hour-33-minute meander down memory lane.

The turning point came at 3-3 when Johnson led 46-11. "I thought I was going to win, but he played some fantastic snooker and I don't think I got another look at a ball. It was as if Steve said: 'I refuse to lose!'"

Had his mind wandered to previous meetings? "I remember being very relaxed in the world final," he replied, "it was more like playing in the local club. Once you get the prize-money and the ranking points the pressure is off you. In some ways it was more nerve-racking today."

Davis, too, was aware of precedent. "Joe belongs to an era which I'm supposed to have dominated so if I hadn't won it would have been regarded as total failure," he said. "People forget how good Joe was and is so I tend to prefer playing young players rather than people from the Eighties."

Davis will get his wish. Yesterday's match was a nostalgic reprise in an unstoppable march towards younger and younger champions.

## Walker's supplement denial

ATHLETICS

BY MIKE ROWBOTTOM

DOUG WALKER'S legal representative yesterday denied reports the athlete had incurred an adverse doping result by taking a supplement known as NOR-19. The 25-year-old Scot is waiting for confirmation that he faces a doping charge after an out-of-competition sample taken last month showed traces of what is claimed to be the banned steroid, nandrolone.

Walker, who won the European 200 metres title last season, vehemently denies that he has taken any banned substances, but said that he had taken "another substance not on the banned list" which he said, "could give the same reading as a trace or metabolite."

Walker endorses three products in the 1998-1999 catalogue for Maximuscle, which produces a range of supplements

He said: "I find these claims incredible. Doug Walker has never knowingly taken any banned substance. Even if he had taken it, NOR-19 is only now being added to the [IOC's] list of banned substances." The supplement was not on the list when Walker was tested.

Walker, meanwhile, has warned UK Athletics, the sport's new governing body that they can expect a lengthy battle if they do not clear Walker of the charges.

The UK Athletics chief executive, David Moorcroft, has promised to give Walker a full and fair hearing before action is taken.

Bitel said: "It is wrong to be pernicious against UK Athletics, but it has not yet got a system in place and no rules [for drugs cases] so of course I am worried."

"He is innocent. I have never

## Murray's last Leeds season

RUGBY LEAGUE  
BY DAVE HADFIELD

chief executive, Gary Hetherington.

Murray's arrival last year after Dean Bell moved to a youth development role, brought Leeds their best season for decades. A long unbeaten run saw them lead Super League for months and they reached the competition's inaugural Grand Final before being narrowly beaten by Wigan.

Leeds are popular favourites to go one better this time and both Murray and Hetherington stressed that it would be business as usual until Murray's departure in October.

Leeds must now turn their minds to the question of a successor, although Hetherington said that there would be no appointment until the end of the season. A limited range of British contenders would be headed by Sheffield's John Keir, but it would be no surprise if the club looked to the southern hemisphere again.

The former Leeds centre, Kevin Iro, has left for Britain to join his new club, St Helens after the release from hospital of his daughter, injured in a fall at home. However, Iro will not arrive in time to be involved in Saints' friendly against Warrington tomorrow night.

## Hamed revives Ingle title fight

BOXING

me to lose but I am going to win. Hamed is the champion and has got everything to lose. I'm hungry for the fight but I don't think he will be as hungry. He is getting bored with it all."

It marks an astonishing return for Ingle, who earlier this month turned down offers of two world title fights — one against Hamed — to concentrate

on a European title defence against Steve Robinson. But since then Hamed's camp have made a vastly improved offer, believed to be over £300,000.

Maloney added: "When Hamed does fight Ingle, Hamed is getting knocked out."

Crawford Ashley's triple title defence against Clinton Woods, scheduled for Halifax on February 14, is off. Ashley, who was to have defended his British super-bantamweight title fight against Scot Brian Carr now topping the bill.

British and Commonwealth light-heavyweight titles, has a virus and the fight has been rescheduled for 13 March.

It is the second blow to the show after Ashley's original opponent, Henry Wharton, announced his retirement. However, the promotion still goes ahead, with Patrick Mullings'

British super-bantamweight title fight against Scot Brian Carr now topping the bill.

## Cork remains defiant





# England dropped from world's top 10

A REFORM of Fifa's world rankings yesterday saw a marked improvement for the home nations – aside from England, who dropped out of the top 10.

Football's world governing body has revised the way the ranking points are awarded with results in the past eight rather than six years now taken into account.

Fifa has also responded to criticism that teams have risen up the list too quickly through new weighting factors for matches.

That means competitive matches are now worth substantially more points than

BY MARK BRADLEY

friendlies, while regional strength factors are also now part of the equation.

The end result for England is a dip of two places since December from ninth to 11th as Spain and the Netherlands benefit from the changes. But for Scotland there is a surge of 12 places from 38th to 26th, likewise the Republic of Ireland, up to 44th.

The improvements are more dramatic still further down the list with Northern Ireland climbing 19 places from just a month ago to 67th.

Organisers of England's World Cup 2006 campaign have welcomed new guidelines to be issued by Fifa to all bidding countries to avoid an Olympic-style bribery scandal.

The FA maintained that there had never been any ques-

tion that their own £10m campaign had overstepped even the spirit of the impending guidelines in the past. The FA's acting executive director, David Davies, revealed that Fifa's president, Sepp Blatter, confirmed to him and the interim FA chairman, Geoff Thompson, during a meeting in Zurich yesterday.

Davies has been angered by one report which intimated that the FA had been warned to cut down on its supposedly lavish worldwide campaigning efforts from now on.

He said: "We discussed the guidelines that were approved

try to any of the 24 members of the Fifa executive who will decide on the 2006 World Cup venue next year.

They were reportedly drawn up after complaints about the amount of hospitality offered by Japan and South Korea, hosts of the 2002 World Cup, and are especially timely in the wake of the Olympic bidding row.

"We specifically asked Mr Blatter whether Fifa had any concerns over the activities of any of the bidding countries and he told us on two separate occasions that they did not."

"It was a very positive and friendly meeting."

The Fifa guidelines include a £100 limit on the value of any gifts offered by a bidding coun-

try to any of the 24 members of the Fifa executive who will decide on the 2006 World Cup venue next year.

It is obvious that it would serve only to devalue the World Cup," Aigner said.

Uefa and its African counterparts will discuss the Blatter plan today but both said it would be an informal meeting and no statement would be made.

"We will be talking to each other about our position on this project but we really don't know much about it because much of it is just speculation," said Aigner.

**FIFA RANKINGS** 1 Brazil 699.2; France 787; 3 Croatia and Italy 745.5; 2 Germany 736; 8 Netherlands 720; 9 Spain 703; 10 Romania 658; Others: 11 England 697; 26 Scotland 602; 44 Republic of Ireland 535; 67 Northern Ireland 457; 74 Wales 446.

## Gray keen to catch the Foxes

IF THE tailors of Leicester are expecting a rush of eager Foxes ready to be measured up for any footballer's favoured apparel – the Wembley suit – then the Sunderland defender Michael Gray is warning them not to reach for the tape measures and pattern books just yet.

Leicester took a sizeable stride towards the famous old arena with their 2-1 Worthington Cup semi-final first-leg win at the Stadium of Light on Tuesday night, but Gavin McCann's late goal provided the First Division side with a measure of optimism.

And although Gray realises that Sunderland have a monumental task of overcoming the deficit when they visit Filbert Street on 17 February, he is adamant that the tie is far from over. "That goal has kept us in the game," he reasoned. "They came and played with five at the back and the forwards squeezed the full-backs when we had the ball. Maybe sometimes we rushed things a little bit, but when we got the ball down and passed it around, we looked the better side."

However, the only medal the Londoner possesses is a League Cup gone from an unhappy spell in Malaysia two years ago. The 33-year-old Cottee's indifference to that success is such that the medal remains unpacked in the loft of his house. But it will be a different story if he helps the Foxes to complete their second League Cup triumph in three seasons.

Cottee's two goals against Sunderland means Martin O'Neill's side are in the stronger position for the second leg of the semi-final, despite Gray's confident assertions.

Cottee admitted: "My target is not simply to get back to Wembley, but to get that winner's medal. The fact I haven't got one in 16 years really annoys me. I got a medal in Malaysia, but that doesn't really count. The highest I've finished in the League was third with West Ham, and I lost three finals with Wembley with Everton."

"My scoring record throughout my career has been quite good and I keep setting myself new targets in that direction to keep me going."

"But if at the end of it all I've got no medals it will take some of the edge off my own personal achievements. There's not much in my career that I regret, but that would be one thing."

The new Champions' League format for next season means that any of the three

BY STEVE TONGUE

English clubs competing could play 17 matches – 19 in the case of the team finishing third in the League. Any of the three teams in the revamped Uefa Cup who reached the final would play 13 games. To avoid possible fixture problems, the FA Cup committee have already considered dispensing with replays.

However, Murray believes that is irrelevant to most clubs. He said yesterday: "Speaking for the smaller clubs, our only fixture problem is deciding whether we play on Tuesday or Wednesday. Some of us haven't played for a fortnight. Should we really be changing the face of British football because Manchester United are in Europe a lot?"

"The solution is either to increase the size of your squad, or get out: if you want to be in

Europe that badly, then go to Europe. But they won't, because they're not convinced they'd get the gates."

Murray is also concerned about the effect on other clubs trying to compete with those who grow even richer via the Champions' League. "There are United, Arsenal, Liverpool and Chelsea, then Villa and Leeds, who can afford to pay big wages. The danger is that others trying to keep up with them will overstretch themselves, which is happening already. There's one Premier League club £17m in debt. Another one can't afford to build a new main stand and one still needs to sell players. We've been accused at Charlton of not being ambitious enough, but we won't allow that to happen to us."

Newcastle's hopes of signing the Internazionale defender Taribo West appear to have been dashed after the player settled his differences with the Serie A club.

Reports in Italy claim the 24-year-old defender has resolved his problems with the Inter coach, Mircea Lucescu, and agreed to stay with the club at least until the end of the season.

The news will come as a blow to the United manager, Ruud Gullit, who was awaiting the outcome of a £1.2m offer to take the Nigerian international to St James' Park.

A delegation from Tyneside travelled to Italy last week to try to finalise the deal, but with West away on international duty in Africa, everything was put on hold over the weekend.

It is understood that a second attempt to clinch West's signature was to be made later this week, but yesterday's news looks to have scuppered Newcastle's plans.

## World Cup blamed for Ronaldo slump

RONALDO IS enduring the

worst spell of an otherwise brilliant career thanks to the World Cup in France, according to the Internazionale president, Massimo Moratti.

Things went wrong at

France 98 when the Brazil centre-forward suffered inflamed tendons in both knees, and then the emotional shock of having a fit on the day of the World Cup final. Ronaldo took six weeks off to recover both mentally and physically from the experience, only to find the tendon trouble reappearing as soon as he started training hard for the Serie A season.

His personal physiotherapist has been flown over from Brazil and Inter have even built a long sandpit for their 22-year-old star to train in without aggravating the problem.

However, Moratti said: "The World Cup did him harm. Ronaldo is still feeling the effects of that period. His season got off to a bad start, although I think the lad is happy within himself."

"There is a negative period in the career of every truly great footballer. What's unfortunate is that Ronaldo is going through his one now."

The Middlesbrough striker Hamilton Ricard is returning from Colombia after escaping the worst of the earthquake nightmare which has left the country in chaos. The 25-year-old was in Bogota for his country's 1-1 draw with Denmark, but Boro have confirmed that he is safe and on his way back to Teesside.

"Hamilton said he felt a rumble but that was all," said a spokesman. "He is safe and we expect him back tonight."

## Leboeuf angry at union

PLAYERS' UNION officials are perturbed by reported remarks made by Franck Leboeuf, Chelsea's French defender, which accuse them of having "too cosy a relationship" with the Football Association to initiate an attempt to reduce the number of matches leading teams are expected to play.

Leboeuf's comments were reported from the findings of a survey carried out among members of the France World Cup squad who were asked for their opinion on the state of the modern game. They reflect the Chelsea player's doubts over whether the Professional Footballers' Association – the players' union – have a strong enough commitment to easing their members' workload.

Leboeuf and the Arsenal midfielder, Emmanuel Petit, even suggested that, just as America's NBA basketball players have done, striking over increased demands of employers was an idea worth considering.

League is expanded next season to accommodate more clubs. International commitments have also risen with extra nations joining the world governing body, Fifa, following the break-up of the former Soviet and Baltic empires.

Foreign players flooding into British football over the past few years will express amazement that they are expected to compete in the FA Cup and the Worthington Cup, as well as the

38-match Premier League championship – without the benefit of the mid-winter break that is common on the Continent.

In the survey Leboeuf is reported to have said: "I have let myself in for playing up to 55 games a season for the past two years and it's going to take a well-known international to have a heart attack before players wise up and take control of their destiny. They need to go on strike. Certain people are growing fat on our efforts and it has gone on too long."

## Giresse joins Toulouse

WITH 13 League games to go, bottom-of-the-table French club Toulouse have turned to Alain Giresse, their former coach, to save them from what appears certain relegation.

Giresse called back on Monday after Toulouse were knocked out of the French Cup by amateurs Jura Sud, has launched an emergency plan to save the side who play Metz on Saturday.

Jacques Rubio, the club's vice-president, said: "We need shock therapy and Giresse is the man who can save us. He was without a contract and we convinced him to come back. He agreed and I think he embodies our last throw of the dice."

Giresse said: "The first thing to do is to understand why things went wrong. This done, I will make the team work my own way. I know what I have to."

Giresse, 46, who replaced Guy Lacombe, can rely on his experience gained in 47 appearances for France. Originally appointed the Toulouse

coach in 1995, he helped the team win promotion to the first division in 1997 before moving to Paris St-Germain last year.

Giresse spent only five months at PSG before being replaced by the Portuguese Artur Jorge.

Giresse added: "Coaching is a very tough job, but since I left Paris I didn't know what to do and I'm happy to be back here facing a new challenge. It's going to be hard to avoid relegation, but it's feasible. There are 13 matches to play and we will know a little more after the game against Metz."

Meanwhile, the French striker Cyrille Pouget has failed in his bid to overturn an 18-month drug ban. An tribunal in Rouen, Normandy, upheld the ban, initially handed out by the French National Olympic and Sports Committee and upheld on appeal by the French football association.

Pouget was banned after traces of the steroid nandrolone were found in a urine sample he originally appointed the Toulouse

## FOOTBALL RESULTS

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

#### NATIONWIDE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

##### THIRD DIVISION

Postponed: Scarborough v Leyton Orient; Fleetwood Town v Morecambe; Bradford City v Hartlepool United; Bury v Accrington Stanley; Cheltenham Town v Weymouth; Doncaster Rovers v Notts County; Hartlepool United v Northwich Victoria; Hereford United v Shrewsbury Town; Shrewsbury Town v Northwich Victoria; Wrexham v Wokingham.

Postponed: Carlisle United v Darlington; Darlington v Carlisle United; Hartlepool United v Northwich Victoria; Wrexham v Wokingham.

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## Leboeuf angry at union

PLAYERS' UNION officials are perturbed by reported remarks made by Franck Leboeuf, Chelsea's French defender, which accuse them of having "too cosy a relationship" with the Football Association to initiate an attempt to reduce the number of matches leading teams are expected to play.

Leboeuf's comments were reported from the findings of a survey carried out among members of the France World Cup squad who were asked for their opinion on the state of the modern game. They reflect the Chelsea player's doubts over whether the Professional Footballers' Association – the players' union – have a strong enough commitment to easing their members' workload.

Leboeuf and the Arsenal midfielder, Emmanuel Petit, even suggested that, just as America's NBA basketball players have done, striking over increased demands of employers was an idea worth considering.

League is expanded next season to accommodate more clubs. International commitments have also risen with extra nations joining the world governing body, Fifa, following the break-up of the former Soviet and Baltic empires.

Foreign players flooding into British football over the past few years will express amazement that they are expected to compete in the FA Cup and the Worthington Cup, as well as the

38-match Premier League championship – without the benefit of the mid-winter break that is common on the Continent.

In the survey Leboeuf is reported to have said: "I have let myself in for playing up to 55 games a season for the past two years and it's going to take a well-known international to have a heart attack before players wise up and take control of their destiny. They need to go on strike. Certain people are growing fat on our efforts and it has gone on too long."

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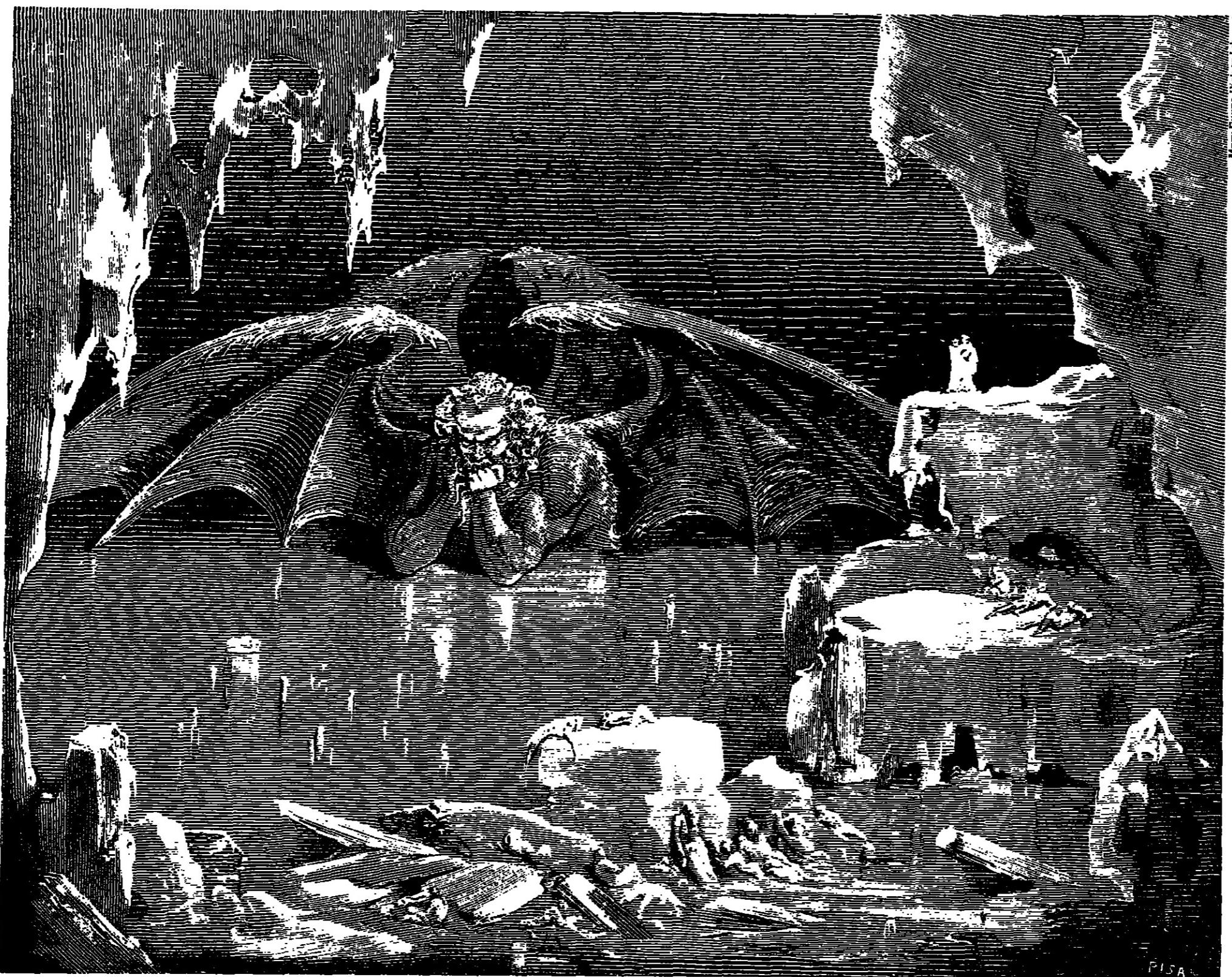
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## THURSDAY REVIEW

COMMENT • FEATURES • ARTS • LISTINGS • TELEVISION



Mary Evans Picture Library

## Who the devil are you?

**A** first, of course, he was the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Then Pope Gregory the Great saw him in the shape of a flying pig and, not unnaturally, banished the beast from church. With the Renaissance, writers like Dante encountered a more human figure, encased in ice and weeping tears of frustration. Next came Milton's brooding Byronic anti-hero and a succession of literary and cinematic offspring in which the Devil got more than just the good times.

But now it's all over for Satan. The personification of evil is on the way out. His Trident was this week decommissioned by the Vatican after theologians of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of Sacraments decided they needed a "more subtle and sophisticated" interpretation of evil for the millennium.

Evil is a force rather than a person, said the head of the congregation, Cardinal Jorge Medina. He was introducing a new Roman ceremony of exorcism to acknowledge the fact that psychological disturbances and illnesses such as epilepsy and schizophrenia have often been misinterpreted as diabolic possession. It insists that clergy take guidance from psychiatrists before getting out the holy water. And it offers a new ritual, with more sombre language and fewer baroque adjectives, dropping all talk of "the Prince of Darkness" in favour of less dramatic phrases such as "the cause of evil".

It is a sign of the times. Church-folk now regard the Devil, according to Peter Stanford, the devil's (unauthorised) biographer, as little more than the black sheep of the Christian flock. He is the disreputable relative with the dark past whose family cannot quite disown him for fear of somehow compromising themselves, but about whom they remain tight-lipped".

In theory, every diocese has its own nominated demon-evictor. But when I asked the Catholic Media Office to track one down I was told: "It's not really an active profession. When the film *The Exorcist* came out we kept getting requests to produce one, but most seem to have lapsed because they have nothing to do."

In desperation, Peter Stanford, when writing the Devil's biography, travelled to Rome to talk

to Fr Gabriele Amorth, the president of the International Association of Exorcists, and dispeller of devils to the Pope's own diocese, where perhaps they have more need of such things than do the phlegmatic English. But even there, it transpires, of the 50,000 people who have consulted Fr Amorth over the years, a mere 84 could not be explained in terms of conventional psychiatry. And most of those were people who had been dabbling in the black arts - by which, presumably, he did not simply mean Italian politics.

Modern men and women must now, the Vatican has decreed, watch out for wickedness elsewhere. Of course, every culture has found its own ways of handling the issue of evil but the character who personifies it has had a long history. In the early days - in Egypt, Canaan, Mesopotamia and Persia - the Evil One became an equal footing with God in a great cosmic battle between good and evil. This dualism surfaced again in modern psychoanalysis. For Freud, God and the Devil were originally the same entity, later split into two figures with opposite attributes - the Devil as a symbol for all that men secretly desire in a sexual sense, but which they cannot openly admit for social reasons.

The confusion entered the picture with the Jews, who set out with one overall divine principle which included good and evil. Then, during their exile in Babylon, they subdued their sense that God had abandoned them by focusing on the wiles of Satan. The Evil One became an even more substantial figure in the New Testament. He tempted Jesus for 40 days and nights in the wilderness, and Christ had to cast out Satan's minions from possessed individuals all across the Holy Land.

Satan had become, as Stanford puts it, the leader of the official opposition. Yet this was also the beginning of the end for Beelzebub. For the Christian theologians who followed insisted that, since Lucifer was a creature, his power could not be equal to that of the Creator. After Christ's victory on the cross, said the early Church father Origen, the Devil - though he continued to snap at the heels of humankind - had been defeated. Though St Augustine linked sex with sin and the snare of Satan in a legacy of sexual pessimism which has dogged Christians

ity since, the imagery of the Devil came to be at odds with the theology.

The paradox for Christianity was that God was supposed to be both all-powerful and all-loving. The problem was, in the succinct summary of Enlightenment thinker David Hume, that either God was willing to prevent evil, but not able, which made him impotent. Or he was able, but not willing, which made him malevolent. Or as Woody Allen put it: "If it turns out that there is a God, I don't think that he's evil. The worst that you can say about him is that basically he's an underachiever." Either way Satan was doomed not to come out on top.

But it has taken the Vatican a long time to work through the logic. Even after the revolutionary Second Vatican Council, Paul VI, when asked in 1972 about the greatest need facing the church, replied as a medieval pontiff might have: "Let our answer surprise you in being over-simplistic or even superstitious and unreal: one of the greatest needs is the defence from that evil which is called the Devil. Evil is not merely a lack of something but an effective agent, a living spiritual being, perverted and perverting. A terrible reality, mysterious and frightening..."

The present Pope, by contrast, for all his doctrinal conservatism and his apocalyptic language on other subjects, is rarely heard to utter the name of Satan. Perhaps this is because he grew up in a world where - after Marx - economic, political and social factors are seen to drive history. Beasts and ghouls were the obvious vehicles for evil in earlier ages which emphasised power of the individual in history; in an age when a complex interaction of economics, politics, personality and sexuality are thought to be the determinants of human action then evil will be located elsewhere too.

Science and psychology, which rose in influence as religion declined, long ago came to their own conclusions. So did secularists. "A belief in a supernatural source of evil is not necessary; men alone are quite capable of every wickedness," as Joseph Conrad put it in *Under Western Eyes*. Even other churches have reached a similar conclusion. "If evil is the question, the Devil is not necessarily the right answer," said the then Bishop of Durham, David Jenkins, ear-

lier this decade. Myths get at what is beyond reason, but they must seem to be real if they are to serve any purpose, and the Devil no longer seems real.

There are some for whom the Devil continues to be a reality. Charismatic evangelical preachers continue to warn their flocks to check their luggage coming home from abroad, in case a foreign demon has slipped into their bags. The Devil was a constant fear to the adepts of the Order of the Solar Temple cult which, in recent years, lost dozens of members in mass suicides/killings in isolated Swiss and Canadian hideouts. In Rome, Archbishop Milango, who was moved from Lusaka to a desk job in the Vatican after his embarrassing combination of Catholic ritual and African exorcism, continues to offer deliverance to hysterical Italians.

Elsewhere the word "evil" has come to be the acceptable synonym for Satan. And its use is on the increase. Not always appropriately, says Peter Stanford, who raised an eyebrow over the Times leader written in response to the Argentinian invasion of the Falklands in 1982 in which the word "evil" was used no fewer than 10 times. What the process of demonisation does is refuse to allow our imagination beyond a certain point so that we become estranged from those we deem evil. So that Milosevic or Saddam in their callous calculations, or Myra Hindley or Rosemary West in their apparently emotionless detachment, become figures beyond the pale - incapable of redemption, as is Lucifer in orthodox Christian theology.

It is too early, suggests Peter Stanford, to write Satan's obituary. "He retains," says his biographer, "a place in the popular soul of Christianity, the catch-all character to blame for actions too terrible to ascribe to a loving God and too frightening to put down to dark urges in the human psyche."

It goes beyond Christianity. We still feel happier with the old technique of locating evil outside ourselves, the individuals we hold dear, and the institutions which act in our favour. We still look for something to get us off the hook of taking full responsibility for our actions. We are still looking for the Devil Incarnate. We may, in these enlightened times, have forgotten his name. But he is just too useful to kill off quite yet.

Poetic Licence, page 8



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## 2/COMMENT AND LETTERS

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## Upbeat music scene

Sir: How wonderful it is to be able to say that I did not recognise Sir Dennis Stevenson's description of contemporary classical music concerts ("Modern concert 'boring,' says Blair's arts adviser", 27 January).

All the matters he mentions are constantly being addressed, both by the ensemble I run and many other promoters of contemporary music. I really can't understand how we can have missed this as a regular concert-goer.

Far from audiences consisting of relatives of the orchestra and the same eight faces at each concert, the first three concerts of our current season played to audiences of 782, 695 and 907, and I am happy to report healthy advance sales for our next three concerts.

I attended a concert given by the Birmingham Contemporary Music Group (BCMG) last week, and their new concert hall was packed.

I disagree that modern composers don't explain their music. With the BCMG and London Sinfonietta it is a rare exception when a composer is not there to speak about his or her work.

I don't recognise the description of an audience falling asleep after buying expensive tickets at the South Bank Centre (where we are residents). We regularly offer tickets from as low as £5 and I have always experienced our audiences as being particularly lively!

The comparison between contemporary visual art and contemporary music is misleading. These are very different disciplines operating under vastly different conditions.

We are looking seriously at this whole area, and are giving a concert in the Patrick Caulfield exhibition at the Hayward Gallery later in the spring.

I am alarmed at the implication that Sir Dennis's remarks will be taken seriously by Downing Street, but I must thank him for giving me a reason to write positively about the arts for a change.

CATHY GRAHAM  
Managing Director  
London Sinfonietta  
London SE1

## Inside story

Sir: On a visit to a jail last week, one of my Prison Reform Trust colleagues was given three reasons why a minority of prisoners are declining the opportunity of early release subject to electronic monitoring ("Inmates prefer prison to tagging", 27 January).

The first category consists of those who simply prefer to cock a snook at the authorities: if the prison service wants to let me out, it must be in my interests to stay where I am.

More positively, there are some prisoners who have declined early release on the grounds that they have not yet completed rehabilitation courses and feel that their long-term resettlement could be put in jeopardy.

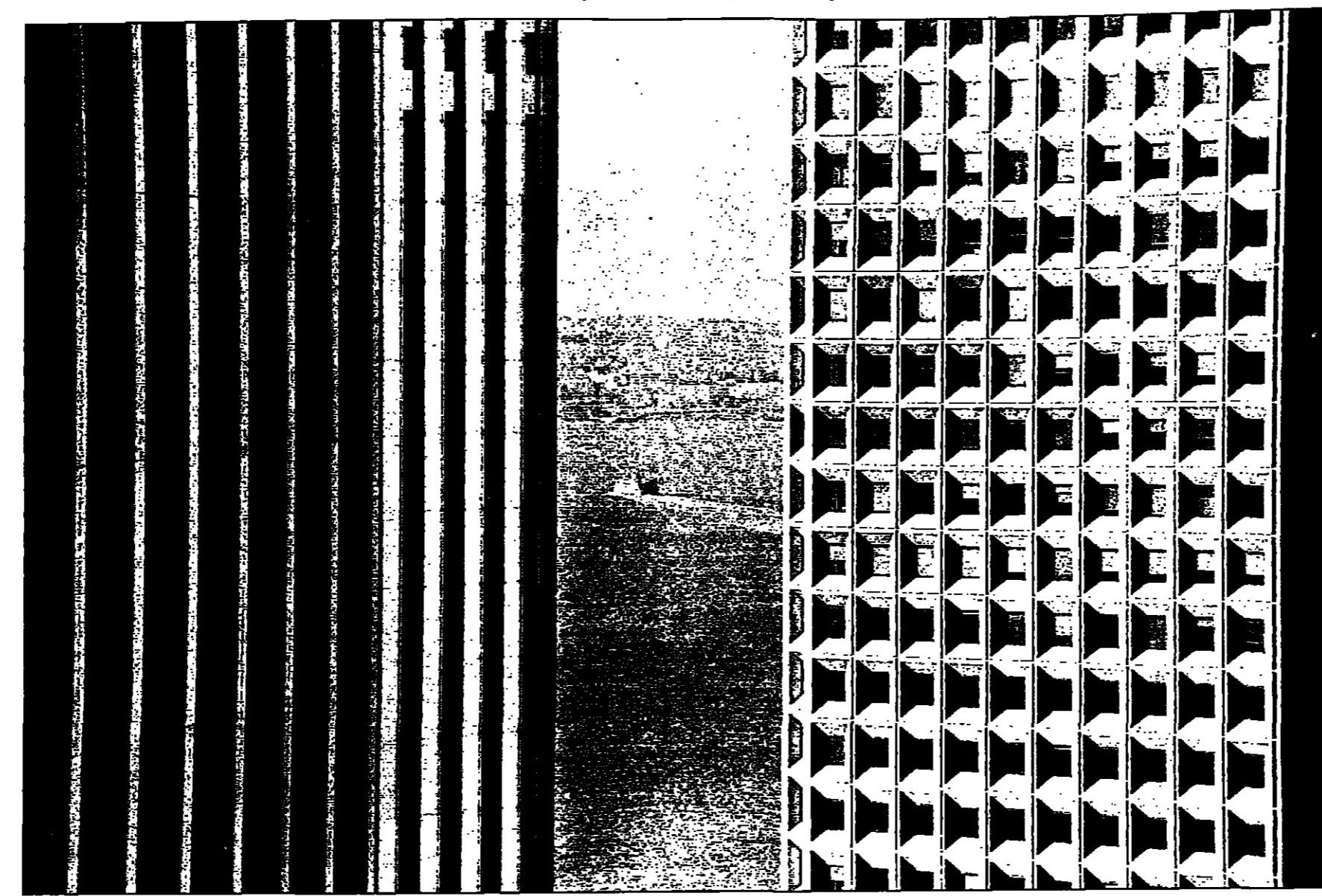
The third category is less positive. Prisoners know that those recalled from home detention curfew will be debarred from the scheme on all future sentences. Those who believe they are certain to breach their licence are "saving up" their entitlement until the weather is better later in the year.

STEPHEN SHAW  
Director, Prison Reform Trust  
London EC1

## Homework truths

Sir: I was interested to learn that "Ofsted queries value of homework" (26 January). Last year two psychologists, Dr Richard Cowan and Dr Susan Hallam of the Institute of Education, presented a review paper at a British Psychological Society conference, which concluded that homework is not always a good thing.

The paper received wide publicity and, during the debate, the Chief Inspector of Schools,



Staten Island Ferry No 4: The ferry crosses in the distance, in a view from Wall Street between two of the financial district's skyscrapers Edward Webb

Chris Woodhead, also head of Ofsted, said on Radio 4, "I think it's rather sad that this piece of research comes up with statements like 'Homework is not always a good thing'."

Now we read that after Chris Woodhead's initial sadness, the Ofsted research has found broad agreement with the psychological research.

DR INGRID LUNT  
President  
British Psychological Society  
Leicester

Sir: Your report on Ofsted's study of homework suggests that we think homework might be a waste of time. This is nonsense.

We recognise that homework which is set for the sake of it or which is never marked helps nobody.

That said, we believe that schools which do not set homework are disadvantaging their children and we fully support ministers' guidelines on the amount of homework pupils should be set.

CHRIS WOODHEAD  
HM Chief Inspector of Schools  
Office for Standards in Education  
London WC2

## Drug war in Goa

Sir: The Goan police may be giving the appearance of a crackdown on drugs ("Harsh penalties in poisoned paradise", 25 January), but in reality it is business as usual. They have still not arrested a single drugs baron and they continue to milk the dealers for protection money.

The arrests are all for relatively small amounts and many of the victims claim that the drugs were planted on them.

My daughter Alexia, who has been sentenced to 10 years in prison on a charge of possessing cannabis, and other prisoners are casualties of the US-inspired

"war" on drugs, which caused Rajiv Gandhi to introduce the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 (modelled on the British Prevention of Terrorism Act). As long as cannabis is differently treated from alcohol and tobacco, and as long as addiction to hard drugs is treated as a criminal rather than a medical problem, Goa will continue to suffer an influx of people who are prepared to risk taking drugs under the lax rule of the Goan police, and innocent people will continue to suffer.

P.J. STEWART  
Oxford

## Below the belt

Sir: As a GP I would like to forcefully disagree with Jonathan Regnier's comments (Right of Reply 26 January).

Viagra is a drug for sexual performance, and, except for procreation, sex has to be defined as recreational and as such can in no way be regarded as a health "need". Like all other "wants" it

should be paid for; and at the price of a take-away is a good alternative to a pint of lager and a chicken tikka.

For years the male-dominated British Medical Association has castigated the Government for not making rationing decisions. So why should it be making such a stand over a male impotence drug?

At a time when I am unable to admit acutely ill people; when cancer operations are being cancelled and patients' relatives are required to wash and feed them for lack of nurses, one can only conclude that the BMA, like most males, believe the vital organs including the brain are located in their groins.

DR PAULINE BRIMBLECOME  
Cambridge

Sir: I hope that Margaret Lye's "packet" of fish and chips (Letter, 26 January) is particularly tasty and succulent if it is costing her the price of a single tablet of Viagra (reported to be about £5). None of us should forget to digest the fact

that Viagra's cost puts it beyond the means of many hundreds of thousands of individuals, at least for any regular use; perhaps Ms Lye thinks her fellow citizens should only have sex annually?

STEPHEN HILL  
London NW2

## Airing EMU

Sir: The article "How we will learn to love the euro" (25 January) states that "the chances are that public hostility to EMU will fall further in the coming year". If this happens it will be because the Government continues to stifle any meaningful debate on EMU as it has up until now.

Your accompanying graph tells this dismal story. Open debate on Europe before the election allowed voters to draw their own conclusions and opposition to closer political integration duly increased. Since then that debate has been suppressed. Press coverage of only two issues – the fudging of the convergence criteria and Oskar Lafontaine's promise to

harmonise European taxes – have broken through the "economic" spin which the Government applies to EMU. This spin was exemplified by the solely economic basis of the Chancellor's five tests for EMU.

Your graph shows not the public's growing approval of EMU but the increasing extent to which government intervention is beguiling the British people about this crucial issue. It is time the Government told the British people the truth.

BILL CASH MP  
Chairman  
European Foundation  
London SW1

## Organic future

Sir: Felix Rohatyn, the US ambassador in Paris, states in his Podium article "Don't be scared of modified food" (20 January) that "American farmers have seen their income suffer as a result of the abundance of global supply and the resulting drop in commodity prices". Food in the US is the cheapest it has ever been in the 20th century.

He goes on to say that "we consider the results of biotechnology used in farming to be extremely promising... biotechnology has increased output". If that were true, it would have increased "abundance", made the food cheaper and made the farmers suffer even more. It would have also further threatened the environment and human health.

What is true is that the booming sector is organic farming, growing faster than either telecommunications or computers, at 25 per cent a year. If current growth rates continue until 2010, the organic share of agriculture in western Europe will increase from 5 per cent to 30 per cent and be worth £75bn a year. Organic farming is free of genetically engineered products.

JOHN SAUVEN  
Greenpeace Campaign Director  
London N1

## Send in the troops

Sir: Your headline, "World looks on as a family is cut down in Kosovo's deadly harvest" (26 January), together with your reported comment by the Secretary of State for Defence – "the problem has no easy or glib solutions" – brought back unhappy memories for me of the situation in Bosnia six years ago when we were told that military intervention was too risky and too complicated.

In the event, decisive military intervention on the ground – brought an end to killings in Bosnia and a visit there last year showed me how much that intervention was appreciated by people of the different ethnic and religious communities.

Intervening to protect the powerless and to disable aggressors, I believe, is consistent with our Christian tradition and if NATO decided to intervene decisively on the ground in Kosovo I believe it would have the support of many in the Christian church.

The legal mandate to intervene is surely the UN Declaration of Human Rights recently affirmed and adopted by Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference – "The right of all people to live in safety and security; freedom of political self-determination and freedom from political, cultural and religious oppression."

I agree that there are no easy or glib solutions for Kosovo but this must not be an excuse for "passing by on the other side".

+ ROGER BARKING  
(The Rt Rev Roger F Sainsbury,  
Bishop of Barking)  
Liford, Essex

## Lib Dem fortunes

Sir: Anthony Wright (Letter, 25 January) asserts that whatever your opinion of William Hague, the Conservatives will win more seats at the next election.

On reality? Most people's opinions of William Hague vary from low to very low. Almost uniquely for an opposition leader, as we approach the mid-term of a four-year parliament, Hague leads a party even less popular than it was at the general election when it suffered its worst result ever.

Three Conservative Euro MPs have recently left the party and Tory splits on Europe will continue to keep them in, Mr Wright's phrase, "a shambles".

The Liberal Democrats are set to win further seats from the Conservatives in marginal seats where Labour has shown that they really cannot win even with their best ever result. On the other hand, the Liberal Democrats have shown the potential to build on local government success and win Labour seats in places like Liverpool, and Sheffield.

As for Paddy Ashdown supposedly abandoning principle in the pursuit of power, here is a politician who could have been a senior Cabinet minister for either Labour or the Conservatives but who instead stuck to his principles and helped to create a new style of politics.

If we dismiss the prospect of Liberal Democrats winning a majority in seats in Parliament and take the lesson of history that hung parliaments by themselves do not give enough leverage for electoral reform, then we are left with the possibility that if electoral reform is to come, it will be as a result of increased co-operation between parties. In achieving that co-operation Paddy has helped the Lib Dems.

T DOMMETT  
Crowthorne, Berkshire

## Freak show

Sir: I am intrigued to be told that Labour's "National Executive Committee will outlaw a group of activists in Leeds" ("Labour tries to stamp out anti-Blair network", 26 January). It's a novel way to squash allegations that Labour is run by control-freaks – announcing the NEC's decisions before it has met to vote on them.

ROB WALL  
Bedford

## Dealing with the cowboys who run the Rodeo Times

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**Send in the troops**  
Sir Your headline, "World leaders... send in the troops", 25 January, is out of date in Kosovo. According to your reporter, the Secretary of State - "the problem has been solved" - "the conflict is over". The last stopgap measure for the intervention in Bosnia, given that we were told that military intervention was being considered, was to send in the ground forces. In the event, decisive military intervention led to killings in Srebrenica and visit there less than a week ago. The intervention was apparently successful, but the different ethnic groups in the communities involved did not believe it was. Intervention to protect the Christians in Srebrenica did not work. In the Christian church, the Pope's statement on the ground in Kosovo would have the support of the different ethnic groups. Intervention to disable a Serb army, I believe, is comparable to the Christian tradition and the Pope's statement on the ground in Kosovo would have the support of the different ethnic groups. Intervention to disable a Serb army, I believe, is comparable to the Christian tradition and the Pope's statement on the ground in Kosovo would have the support of the different ethnic groups.

## Kosovo, a tragic calamity that disfigures us all

EARLIER THIS week, this newspaper devoted much of its front page to graphic coverage of yet another atrocity in Kosovo. Some readers may have wondered why. After all, are not five machine-gunned corpses in a tractor cart just the small change of a year-long war that has already taken more than 2,000 lives - and small beer compared with the massacre of 45 ethnic Albanians at Racak only a week earlier? Our answer is simple. Kosovo is a continuing calamity that disfigures us all: the Albanians and Serbs who fight there, and the Western allies and the Russians who have failed to halt them. The spotlight must be kept upon it until the barbarity is brought to an end.

Racak has been a wake-up call. The massacre may prove to be to Kosovo what Srebrenica was to the war in Bosnia. The great powers have been galvanised into action, not only by revulsion but by self-interest, too. This spring, Nato celebrates its 50th anniversary, and promulgates a new mission statement for the 21st century. What a mockery this gala would be if the mightiest alliance in history simultaneously stood watching as an inconsequential, impoverished corner of the continent it was set up to protect was tearing itself to pieces.

So, finally, we have a plan. Serbs and Albanians will be summoned to open negotiations next week, following the format of the Dayton conference which yielded a Bosnian settlement. Separately, President Milosevic of Yugoslavia, who is primarily responsible for the war, faces Nato bombing if he does not pull back his forces. And this, probably, is the last chance. In eight weeks or so, the Balkan winter ends, permitting full-scale fighting to resume.

Racak, however horrible, obscures a strategic stalemate. The Kosovo Albanian insurgents cannot win, but nor can they be eradicated. There are signs, too, that Mr Milosevic has concluded that, like it or not, Kosovo is in the long run - a lost cause. The problem therefore becomes one of presentation. Believe it or not, in Serbia there are even fiercer nationalists than him, so for domestic political reasons he has an interest to present surrender as unavoidable, imposed by *force majeure*.

But maybe this logic is too neat. Maybe no amount of head-banging can overcome the loathing of the Albanians for the Serbs and persuade them to accept something short of full independence; maybe nothing can overcome the mystical conviction of some Serbs that Kosovo is their Holy Land, despite the fact that the Albanian share of its population is 90 per cent and rising. So what if the conference ends in failure - or one of the sides does not show up?

All along, *The Independent* has believed that sooner or later, Nato intervention on the ground was inevitable. Today the question is not whether to intervene, but

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Dave Brown 1999

### Lib Dem fortunes

when, and above all, how, will Nato go in as peace-keeper, as in Bosnia, or as peacemaker? The former presents relatively little problem. Like Bosnia, Kosovo would become a semi-consenting protectorate of the great powers, while passions might cool sufficiently to allow a lasting settlement to evolve.

But what if the fighting continues? In this case, too, Nato cannot stand and watch, or attempt to control matters at long range by bombing. The alliance would have no moral choice but to send in ground forces and impose a peace. This task, experts have estimated, might require more than 100,000 troops (a force equivalent to the entire British Army). It would be peacemaking on an epic - some would say lunatic - scale. But the stakes justify it. A decade ago in Kosovo, President Milosevic opened the Balkan wars of the Nineties. After so much bloodshed, after so many families have been destroyed - just as the one whose bodies were found in the haycart this week was destroyed - Kosovo is where these wars must end. Now.

## End this insulting culture of secrecy

THE REVELATION that Nazi-trained homing-pigeons on spying missions were the target of the British Army Pigeon Special Service Section (membership: two peregrine falcons) during the last war is just one of many stories that have come to light thanks to a slightly more open attitude to the release of old government files. It is a fascinating tale. But it is one, along with the stories about Mata Hari's spying and Harold Wilson's putative plan to make us the 51st state of the USA, that it might have been nice to know about before now.

There are still secrets from the First World War that will remain locked away until 2018. The papers on the abdication of Edward VIII may remain closed until 2036. Contemporary accounts of George III's porphyria will remain

unseen. All this reveals again the powerful culture of state secrecy that still conceals the trivial and the vital alike.

There is something offensive about the attitude of those who think that we cannot cope with our own history. But more offensive still is the notion that we cannot cope with the present. As things stand, we shall have to wait 30 years to know the real basis on which a British Cabinet will decide on our entry into the euro. Nothing could be more condescending, or more dangerous.

It does not have to be this way. The publication of the minutes of the Chancellor's meetings with the Governor of the Bank of England show that openness can make for good governance. We have been promised a strong, liberal Freedom of Information Bill. The indications are that the proposals are being watered down by the Home Office. But opening up government is essential for the modernisation of the state. After 25 years of Labour manifesto promises about openness, we expect more than news about two wartime falcons, no matter how intrepid their exploits.

## What's the point of spending a fortune on nurses and teachers?

LET US construct a new monetary unit for the payment of salaries, and call it the Nurse. A Nurse would be the equivalent of the annual average pay for a full-time nurse in a British hospital, and would therefore be worth around £13,000-£14,000.

When the minimum wage kicks in on 1 April this year, those who get the statutory £3.60 an hour and work a 36-hour week will earn about 0.6 of a Nurse per annum. A surgeon with a decent private practice will expect to be earning 10 or more Nurses. Robbie Fowler's new contract at Liverpool FC amounts to 1,500 or so Nurses per annum (or 5 Nurses a day). This week, cabinet ministers have heard that they may have to forgo salary increases worth a casual 1.3 Nurses.

It is hard not to feel guilty about this. When I took my first job in television, at the age of 28, I started out on a salary twice that of my fifty-something mother - who was at that time a head occupational therapist dealing with mentally disturbed patients at an inner-London hospital. There must be many in my profession who, like me, reflect upon how unfair the world is, and upon how they benefit from that unfairness.

That guilt may explain why we talk about nurses and (to a lesser extent) teachers in the way we do. We are less essential than they are, yet we are often paid more, and it must be someone's fault. An example of this appeared on the front page of yesterday's *Express* in the headline, "Blair's Insult to our Nurses". Now, most of us think of an insult as being when you call someone a rude name,

question their parentage, or curse them. Had the PM really done any of these things? Well, no, he had in fact described public sector workers as "awesome", idealistic, hard-working and caring.

What had really got the goat of *The Express* (whose talented and mercurial editor is on a salary, I would imagine, not unadjacent to 20 Nurses - or, for that matter, two Prime Ministers) was Mr Blair's suggestion that money might not be the only, or main factor drawing people into public service. This was construed as an invitation to continue to be exploited by a government unwilling to find yet more resources to fund a whacking pay increase across the board.

Cynicism about the notion of the "giving age" is not confined to newspapers. The leader of Unison, Rodney Bickerstaffe, ever a fighter on behalf of the low-paid, has argued that if this is a giving age, then it ought to start with his members. And Rodney Bickerstaffe's members are to be found in large numbers, throughout the public sector.

What helps Rodney's case is the recruitment crisis in both the nursing and the teaching professions. According to the conventional wisdom, this crisis is a function of low pay added to low esteem. The solution is to pay more and praise more, avoid criticism, and - gradually - they'll come trickling back. The only problem is, where do you find the money for this move, and the usual answer is, by increasing direct taxation.

I wonder. For much of the post-war period, many vocational jobs in our



**DAVID AARONOVITCH**  
*Walking the corridors of a hospital, I was shocked by the attitude of some ancillary workers*

public services were done by women who expected to get married and leave, or who had had their children and wanted to return to work. Either way, they did not necessarily expect to be, or to remain, the main breadwinners in their families. In those circumstances, the idea of pure vocation could flourish.

A lot of things have changed, not least working culture. Most women now see their careers as being important and economically necessary as those of men are. With unemployment very low by recent standards, they are not forced by necessity to go into nursing (or if they are better educated, into teaching). The pool of labour, available at a certain low price, has contracted.

So, too, have some of the non-cash benefits of working in the public

sector. Job security has diminished (though nowhere near as much as in the private sector); for the upwardly mobile, large public institutions lack the dynamism that they seek; and - over the last 20 years - the public sector (save for nursing) and those in it have come to be regarded as hidebound and inefficient.

And here comes the insult. The consequence of this, over time, has been to create a public service in which the selflessly excellent rub alongside the chronically inefficient. Those too dim, too inflexible, too bolithic to succeed elsewhere can find a (comparatively low-paid) billet in the public sector, where they act as a chain around the feet of the others. Often, as in the case of my local authority, they have the Socialist Workers Party dominating the union structures and fighting tooth and nail against any changes proposed by the employers.

Vast sums of public money are spent these days on unnecessary and vexatious claims at industrial tribunals. When, last year, I spent some time walking the corridors of a hospital, I was as shocked by the demeanour and attitude of some of the ancillary workers as I was hugely impressed by the work of the nurses in intensive care.

So it is into this very mixed situation that the Government is increasingly being invited to pour huge sums of extra cash. The key question - assuming that it is more willing than its predecessor to find that cash - is, how does it ensure that the money doesn't just reward poor workers and sloppy practice? And how can the additional

amounts be used to optimise recruitment and - just as important - retention, in areas of shortage?

This is where the second part of Mr Blair's speech came in. Extra money would be found, he suggested, but it should go to good workers and good practice. To help in getting and keeping excellent staff, more rewarding career paths have to be found within the public services - thus the creation of the new superteachers and super-nurses. That's why he also beat the drum for local negotiations of contracts, which allow employers more flexibility, and why he warned against the maintenance of differentials.

It's easy to understand why those involved in the public services, like Rodney Bickerstaffe, are suspicious of this approach. Many teachers and nurses will be worried about favouritism, and falling victim to the arbitrary judgment of unsympathetic bosses. The move to local negotiations could leave weak local unions at the mercy of unscrupulous and exploitative management.

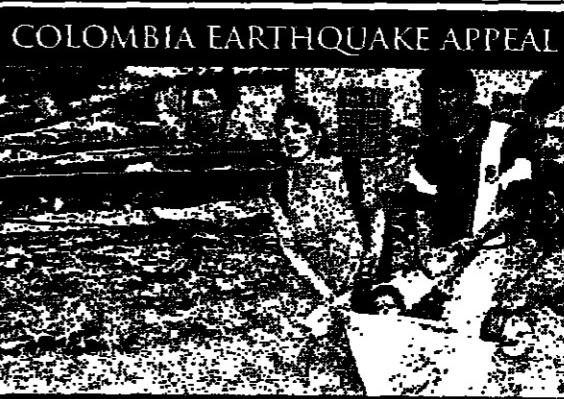
Maybe. But I cannot see what the alternative is. Just paying a bit more money to everyone currently in the public sector will do little for recruitment or for better services. And to end up spending a lot more money for marginal beneficial results would not only be a waste; it would represent the loss of a historic opportunity. Since May 1997, the country has been willing to put its collective hands in its pockets. If, however, it doesn't see real improvements, then that willingness may disappear for a long, cold, Thatcherite time.

### QUOTE OF THE DAY

"It's better than no peace and no peace at all."  
Tony Blair,  
Prime Minister, on the Irish peace process

### THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"Hope is nature's veil for hiding truth's nakedness."  
Alfred Nobel,  
Swedish chemist and industrialist



## Complete devastation in just 15 seconds

In less than a minute the earthquake in Colombia destroyed almost 60% of the city of Armenia, killing thousands, with countless more trapped in collapsed buildings.

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## MONITOR

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD  
American comment on the Pope's visit to the United States

mercial culture promises to be an even more complex task.  
*The New York Times*

POPE JOHN PAUL II is getting the kind of welcome America's

youths usually reserve for rock stars. They cheer his motorcade. They pack his sermons. But when the lights go off and the stage comes down, it's not clear how closely they will

adhere to the strictures of any organised religion. Many young Americans thirst for connection to a broader movement. But often they find it hard to commit to any one religion. Increasingly, they are looking to their own consciences, rather than any religious teaching, to sort out the truth. The danger is that youths will adopt an amorphous belief system that just won't last.  
*Christian Science Monitor Europe*

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# The West's favourite despots



ROBERT FISK

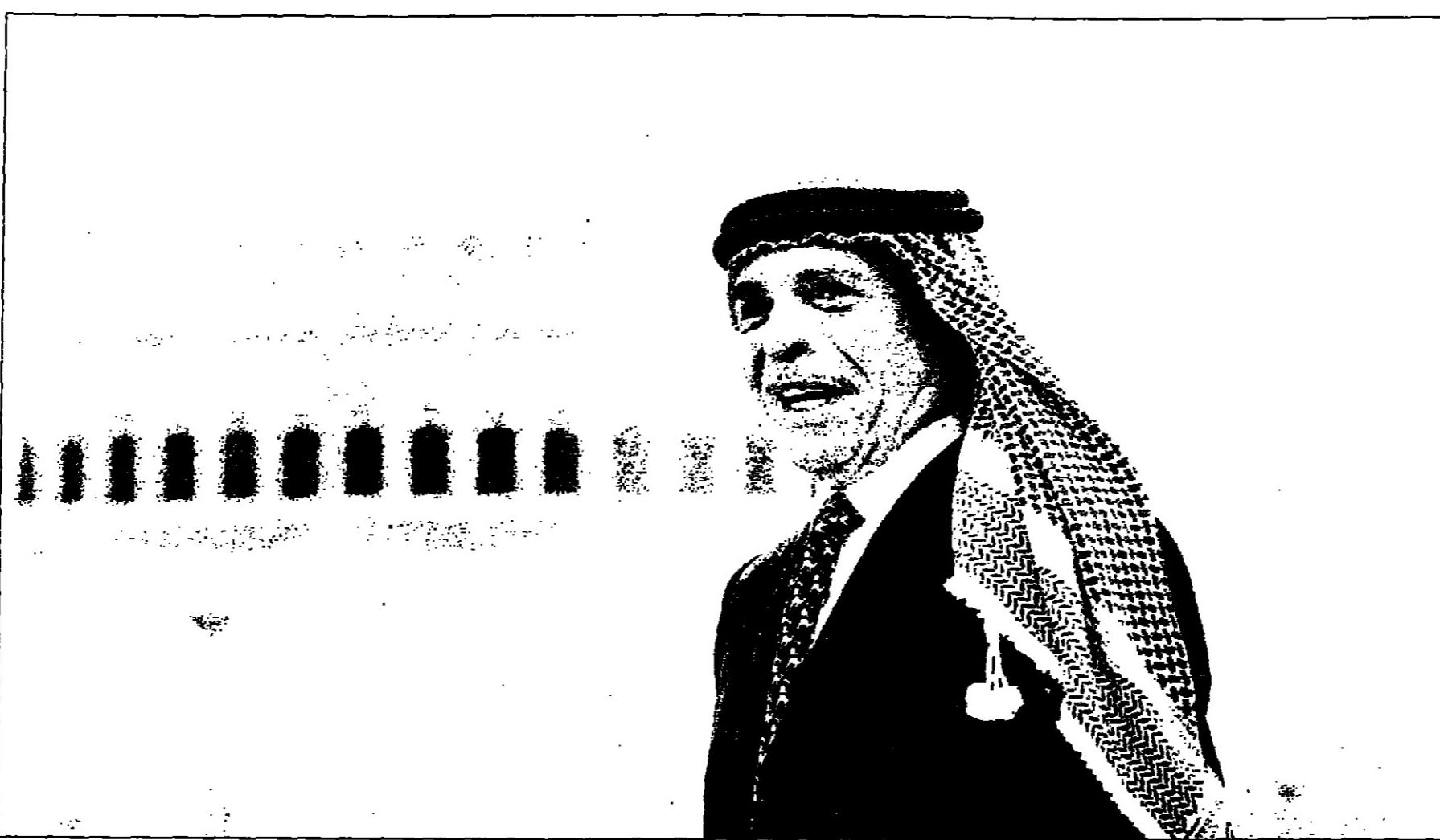
*Not once have we encouraged a democracy that would let Arabs choose their own leaders*

EVEN TO kings he comes. And to presidents and emirs and all the sheikhs extolled in those Arab newspapers, whose titles mean "The Struggle" or "The Republic" or "The Renaissance" or - and this is my favourite - "The Public Opinion". A dictator's photograph, day after day, year after year, gives a kind of eternity to the colonels and brigadier-generals, the monarchs and "beys" who rule the Middle East. "Perfection of a king was what he was after," Auden wrote of the Dictator, "and the poetry he invented was easy to understand." So why should a Living God fear the Grim Reaper? Is that, I wonder, why so many potentates rule as if they will live for ever?

At least King Hussein, the dying monarch who flew back to his hospital bed in America this week, had the wisdom and humility to discuss death with his people when he first learnt he had cancer. However, all across the Arab world, age and sickness haunt the lands. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia - plump to the point of obesity - can scarcely stand, and stumbles on the simplest sentences. Yasser Arafat - he of the shaking hand and trembling lip - suffers ever more from the brain tumour inflicted after a near-fatal air crash. President Assad of Syria, who suffered a heart complaint as far back as 1983, has already lost his favourite son, Basil, in a road accident. President Mubarak of Egypt has never - not once in all his 18 years in power - appointed a vice-president.

Even to mention the word "succession" in public provokes a familiar gesture by friends in the Middle East; their eyes move, ever so carefully, over their shoulders. It is the unspoken crisis, the great unmentionable, a subject heavy enough to poison any conversation. But it is real. And we in the West, of course - while we may prefer Prince Abdullah to Prince Hassan in Jordan or Prince Sultan to Prince Abdullah in Saudi Arabia - accept this odd, cantankerous, dangerous system of inheritance.

Not once have we encouraged a democratic state in the Middle East, which would allow Arab citizens to choose their own leaders. Because we like dictators. We know how to do business



King Hussein of Jordan, a rarity among Middle East rulers in that he has sorted out his successor before his death

with the kings and generals - how to sell them our tanks and fighter-bombers and missiles - unless they disobey us, like Nasser and Gaddafi and Saddam Hussein.

It's a bizarre feature of our present relations with the Arab world that Saddam is the only leader whose overthrow President Clinton has called for in the name of "democracy", demanding that the Iraqis should have a government that "represents its people and respects them". A likely tale. How many other Arab governments, for heaven's sake - with their secret police and their torture chambers - "represent" their people? And how many of them has President Clinton sought to depose? Not one. However, we are supposed to believe that Clinton really - really - wants democracy in Iraq. How fortunate, then, are the starving, dying civilians of Iraq.

The truth is that we, as well as the Arab regimes themselves, have produced and maintained this archaic drama of crown princes and beloved sons, of Gulf sheikdoms that are no more than the private property of individual families. True, we were happy to ease King Farouk out of Egypt and King Idris out of Libya (we liked Gaddafi then) and to depose the Sultan of Oman in favour of his public-school son. But we want strong leaders who will be loyal to us. Let them have human

rights, we say. But we do not want democracy in their countries (which means, of course, that there will be no human rights).

And no choice for their people. Even King Hussein - whose kingdom might just fall into the category of liberal amid the other xenophobic states - never bothered to consult his citizens about their future leader. They were given no chance to decide whom they wished to rule them. His Majesty ordained that it would be his son Abdullah, that power would be kept in the family. Did anyone expect anything else? It takes a brave Jordanian to call for a real constitutional monarchy. Indeed, the only man who consistently does just that - Leith Shabat - finds himself equally consistently inside Amman's state security prison.

Of course, some of the titans of the Middle East have planned their succession. President Assad - whose energy still stuns the diplomats who sit through his six-hour conversations - has groomed his son Bashar, an ophthalmologist by profession but an increasingly public personality with an enthusiasm for computer technology, to follow in his steps. Taken at face value, Syria's constitution provides for a democratic system of succession, but Assad controls military, political and legislative power; he can dissolve governments and assemblies;

he is secretary-general of the Baath party, commander in chief of the armed forces. Presumably, Bashar Assad will one day do the same.

What about Arafat? He has no obvious successor and no real constitutional framework to create one. He has turned his back on the democracy of the Palestinian assembly and survives by cronyism, bribes and 13 different security services - the latter in co-operation with the CIA and the Israelis. Sadly, some Palestinians believe that the only alternative to this kind of patronage society - and patronising society - is a return to rule by the old families of Hussein and Nashashibi, a kind of mirror image of all the other family rulers in the rest of the Middle East. So the Palestinians cannot choose their successor. But we are told, the Islamists will try to take over.

Cannot we understand, our diplomats point out, that "whatever their failings" (another of my favourite expressions in the Middle East), these "friends of the West" are fighting Islamic fundamentalism?

But this is a self-serving delusion. True, some of the local dictators allow a careful measure of freedom: upright Arab citizens may complain about power cuts, poor transportation, even demand the sacking of a corrupt governor or two. But any serious freedom of speech has been so brutally suppressed across the Middle East - and anyone suggesting a democratic change of leadership so ferociously treated - that real opposition in these countries has been driven underground. This applies as much in Egypt as it does in the Gulf or the Levant.

bases altogether - might favour Prince Sultan. His son, it should be noted, is the influential Saudi ambassador to the US, Prince Bandar, who in 1990 was reported in Washington to be almost as powerful in President George Bush's office as the secretary of state, James Baker.

The result of our support for all these potentates is regularly distorted by their Western supporters in Washington, in London and - less obviously - in Paris. If we demand full democracy for these nations, we are told, the Islamists will try to take over.

Cannot we understand, our diplomats point out, that "whatever their failings" (another of my favourite expressions in the Middle East), these "friends of the West" are fighting Islamic fundamentalism?

Wasn't that why we backed Saddam so generously during his eight-year aggression against Iran? Because he was preventing us from getting to his oil fields? So who will we put in Saddam's place?

My guess is that the Americans are still looking for a good old-fashioned Iraqi brigadier-general, a military man who knows how to keep his tribes in order. Not too difficult to find, you may say, since some of them are supporting the US-backed Iraqi National Congress. Needless to say, it would have to be a powerful man, someone who did not allow dissent to rock the regime, someone with a powerful security service and a family that might provide a successor. Someone, in fact, just like Saddam.

As far as I am aware, The Room of Luxury is the only room in the world offering all the major international designer accessory collections under one roof. To call it an airport lounge is petty.

My staff are trained to be courteous at all times. They wear red rosettes at sale time so customers can easily identify them. If the retail industry awarded rosettes for service, I have no doubt they would wear them all year round.

I have always believed the customer is right. The fact that so many keep shopping at Harrods suggests to me that I am getting it right - and that Mr Husband has got it wrong.



MOHAMED AL-FAYED

The owner of Harrods replies to Stuart Husband's attack on his store

IT IS a pity Stuart Husband finds Harrods an irritation of modern life - most shoppers find it one of the great pleasures. My retail palace in Knightsbridge is now Britain's third-biggest tourist attraction. I have spent £350m making it unique and exciting. As with most major experiences, one cannot hope to take it in at a glance, but every effort is made to help customers find their way around. There are numerous information desks, store directories and maps.

Mr Husband's appalling sense of direction is made worse by the fact that he clearly walks around with his eyes shut. He writes about following signs to kitchen appliances via men's grooming and car maintenance. There is no such sign - Harrods stopped offering car maintenance half a century ago.

The dress code to which Mr Husband takes exception is applauded by our customers. Most like the idea that we will maintain standards. That celebrities are occasionally excluded proves that the code is applied impartially.

Mr Husband may object to the "armies of tourists... bumbling around", but most people are more tolerant. Anyone wishing to enjoy private shopping can have that facility.

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## The literary star who burned out



### THURSDAY BOOK

#### THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE: A LIFE OF RUDYARD KIPLING

BY HARRY RICKETTS, CHATTO & WINDUS, £25



Rudyard Kipling, a literary genius who achieved fame too soon

Kipling, which is both a pessimistic version of Haggard's *King Solomon's Mines* and an allegory of British rule in India, showing how precarious it was. Harry Ricketts is a good guide to all this and reminds us what a superb craftsman Kipling was, as storyteller, versifier - and parodist. His pastiches of Browning, complete with the typical asides, are inch-perfect.

In middle age, something happened to Kipling's genius. Ricketts speculates, plausibly, that the something was the death of his young daughter from pneumonia and the loss of his 18-year-old son in the Great War. Certainly the Kipling of the 20-odd years from 1914 to his death in 1936

was a bizarre creature indeed. Benighted reactionary would be a charitable description; barking mad seems nearer the mark.

It is true that the First World War affected his contemporaries. It led Ernest Junger into proto-Fascism, Conan Doyle into spiritualism, TE Lawrence into Tolstoyan self-abasement and Robert Graves into prickly reclusiveness. But Kipling genuinely seemed to take leave of his senses. First there were violent anti-American jeremiads, because God's own country did not join in on Britain's side in 1914 on Kipling's say-so. Then came first anti-Papal dithyrambs and unbalanced attacks on Irish republicanism; finally there was his gloss on General Sheridan to the effect that the only good German was a dead one.

Obsessed with the idea that in the Great War the British had offered themselves, Christ-like, as victims to redeem the entire world, Kipling switched to virulent anti-Semitism as his preferred discourse and concocted a crazed world view in the Twenties. Defeated Germany, independent Ireland and Bolshevik Russia were all somehow fuelled by the "international Zionist conspiracy". Bedazzled by St Paul, Kipling soon found it necessary to insinuate the idea that the Apostle to the Gentiles was not a Jew. His private letters breathe the spirit of an Old Testament fury: rage that all Germans domiciled in England in 1914-18 had not been lynched; mindless hatred of Shaw, Wells and all on the left; and a wordsal disorder whereby he coined

neologisms to describe the objects of his hate - Ramsay MacDonald, allegedly a "fun-loving socialist", became "Roschialist"; for example. The great Italian Marxist, Antonio Gramsci, thought that Kipling's *Banda-Log*, the monkey people in *The Jungle Book*, perfectly summed up the Italian Fascists, but Kipling himself preferred the man who made Gramsci a prisoner for life: Benito Mussolini.

Ricketts's straightforward biography provides a clear line through this morass of mental suffering. The author is too timid at times, refusing to commit himself to the persuasive view held by Angus Wilson, Martin Seymour-Smith (Kipling's last two biographers) and Eoin Colfer, that Kipling was a repressed homosexual. And in his concentration on Henry James's reactions to Kipling (initially favourable, later disappointed), Ricketts does not always show a clear understanding of "the master". Of Kipling's proposal to compose a set of "imaginary interviews" in which famous personalities would confront each other, Ricketts writes: (he) "proposed among other pairings the promising mismatch of Emile Zola and Henry James." This would not have been a mismatch, as James was an ardent admirer of Zola. Yet Ricketts is right to draw attention to Edmund Wilson as the most penetrating early critic of Kipling. Where Robert Graves, Virginia Woolf and Max Beerbohm were content to sneer (in the Twenties) at a mangy literary lion, Wilson pointed out that Kipling was the only "crossover" writer of stature who straddled high and popular culture, and that he had modernist affiliations: as an influence on Joyce's *Ulysses*, for example. Kipling, like Dickens and like his great friend Theodore Roosevelt, achieved fame too soon (Roosevelt was president at 42; Kipling a Nobel Prize winner at the same age). He became a burnt-out case. However, he is one of the great underrated figures in English literature, and Ricketts's work will play its part in keeping him in the foreground.

FRANK MCILYNN

*The reviewer's latest book is "1006: the Year of the Three Battles"*

### THURSDAY POEM

#### POLITICS BY MICHAEL HAMBURGER

Much the silliest game that men play, it's the deadliest too.  
Not only for the players. No crash barrier ever devised  
Insures that spectators will not be participants  
When the best of the best nation's drivers makes a mistake  
Or is pushed, or skids, off the track. For the vehicle must be  
Far too big for him, far too strong. It's a rule of the game.  
But for that who would watch, mere cars going round  
And round? Who would care, were it not for the danger  
Shared by the public at large? It's the danger that makes  
Those drivers more than themselves, makes them seem important.

*Our poems this week come from Michael Hamburger's "Collected Poems 1941-1994", published at £12.95 by Anvil Press, which this year celebrates 30 years of independent poetry publishing*

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## 6/OBITUARIES

# Walter Cole

LIKE MANY artists who became potters Walter Cole worked as a sculptor before taking up serious pottery - an indication of how the status of the studio potter was slow to gain widespread acceptance despite the early pioneering work of Bernard Leach and others since the early 1920s.

"Wally" Cole, along with his older brother John, pioneered the more Scandinavian style of tin-glazed earthenware in contrast to Leach's high-fired and reduced stonewares inspired by the Far East. Rye Pottery became a byword for a range of good-looking, useful tablewares.

Cole was born one of eight children to a foreman at the Woolwich Arsenal in south-east London, and showed great artistic talent at an early age. When he was 16 he was awarded one of the few Special Talent Scholarships, studying first of all at the Woolwich Polytechnic, where he drew from casts, learnt to throw and experimented with glazes before moving to the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London, in 1931. There the young avant-garde sculptor John Skeaping was a major influence.

At this time Cole and his brother John built their own kiln near Plumstead Common, using their home as a studio and carrying the pieces on the back of his bicycle to be fired two miles away. Still primarily a sculptor, Cole worked in a semi-abstract style reminiscent of the sculpture of Gaudí-Breitza, carving directly into wood.

At exhibitions throughout the 1930s Cole showed sculpture, stoneware pots and drawings, becoming a member of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and the National Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers and Potters of whom the pottery members were few and included Bernard Leach, Michael Cardew, Charles Vyse, and John Cole. He also worked on a series of commissions for such august bodies as London Zoo, and on large-scale architectural carvings for Eric Kennington.

The prevailing influence of high-fired wares inspired both Cole brothers to produce stonewares reflecting the slightly more flamboyant ideas of William Staite Murray rather than those of Leach, and stamped with the word EARTH. In 1937 they held their first exhibition of pots at the newly established Bryges Gallery, showing both stonewares and earthenwares. As Staite Murray did, the Cole brothers priced individual pots high, finding that even so they sold better than sculpture.

Around the time of this exhibition a

telling remark from W.B. Honey, Keeper of the Ceramics Department at the Victoria and Albert Museum, was to decide their future path. Honey suggested that their prices were too high to enable their work to be enjoyed by ordinary people and as such would remain at the level of "art object".

Experiments to explore this idea were brought to an end by the Second World War, when Cole deployed his creative talents as a Captain in the Royal Engineers, specialising in army camouflage, helping to produce covers for Spitfires, dummy rubber tanks and 25-pounder guns. Despite being wounded at Dunkirk and Brussels Cole continued to serve, using his spare time to carve parts of an old ivory billiard ball into small but exquisite items of sculpture and jewellery.

*In treading the tricky path between art, craft and industry Cole challenged many preconceptions about what studio potters should or should not do*



The Cole brothers, Walter (above) and John, founded Rye Pottery in 1947

From 1946 to 1947 Cole was on the staff of the Council for Industrial Design, and worked with James Gardner and Basil Spence on the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. He also taught at the Central School on the first Industrial Design course to be set up in Britain, expounding the link between sculpture and form in industrial products. But his real interests lay in setting up a pottery and in 1947 he and his brother John, by then head of Beckenham School of Art, took the brave decision to buy and reopen the old Belle Vue Pottery in Rye. Operating as "Rye Pottery", they established the industry for which the town is renowned.

Although the prevailing taste among potters was for stonewares, and partly perhaps in reaction to this, the Cole brothers decided to concentrate on earthenware, which, although less sturdy in use, offered the opportunity for a wider range of

colour and bright glazes. Two types of ware were produced; individual pieces for exhibition in galleries, and regular lines of well-designed straightforward wares for use on the table and in the kitchen that were affordable and attractive.

After five years of war and post-war utility restrictions, the country was eager for new wares that reflected the spirit of optimism and renewal. Government constraints placed great emphasis on the export of decorative ceramics for overseas sales, leaving the home market starved of attractive and practical wares, a situation that was beneficial to Rye and other studio-based potteries. Although government regulations forbade decorative wares, by the subtle use of coloured clays, Rye was able to devise a range of slip-decorated wares which were both functional and good to look at.

Within the burgeoning craft movement of the post-war years

Cole took an active part, becoming involved in the setting up of the potters co-operative, the Craftsmen Potters Association in the late 1950s, and the opening of a shop and gallery in central London. In the early 1950s, as restrictions were lifted, the small team at Rye Pottery moved from slip-decorated wares to produce 17th-century-inspired Delft-wares, painting fresh-looking coloured floral and stripy decoration on the unfired tin-glaze.

Whenever possible the pottery employed low-tech machinery to remove some of the drudgery, making use of such equipment as clay mixers and extruders as well as the technique of slip-casting. A small team produced well-designed tablewares and specially commissioned commemorative pieces, and later decorative figures.

Walter Cole's skill lay in treading the tricky path between art, craft and industry, making use of whatever

processes and techniques seemed appropriate and in so doing challenging many preconceptions about what studio potters should or should not do. In 1978 Cole handed over the pottery to his son and daughter-in-law, Tarquin and Biddy, but continued to explore his own ideas through his own stoneware pots and tile decoration until late 1997.

In 1982 he was appointed MBE for his services to craft pottery. When he was 80 a retrospective of his work was held in Rye and in London, and his ceramics were featured in "Austerity and Affluence" at the Fine Art Society, London, in 1996; within the context of the exhibition they took on a timeless simplicity.

EMANUEL COOPER

*Walter Vivian Cole, potter, born London 21 January 1913; MBE 1982; married 1933 Eileen Hall (one son, one daughter); died St Leonards, East Sussex 19 January 1999.*

## Frank Williamson

FRANK WILLIAMSON was a very British police hero. He will be remembered for being rejected by the public service to which he devoted 36 years of his life, and for his role in a corruption investigation that tainted forever the reputation of one of the world's biggest police forces, the Metropolitan Police.

As a child in the 1920s, Williamson's experience as the son of the Chief Constable of Northamptonshire had taught him to be wary of the Met's finest, and his subsequent career as a provincial police officer merely confirmed this.

Frank Williamson left Northampton Grammar School to join the Manchester City police in 1936. War service saw him achieve the rank of Captain in the Military Police, after which he rejoined the Manchester force and by 1958 had acquired the rank of Detective Superintendent. At the age of 44 he became Chief Constable of Carlisle, and left the police six years later in 1967 to become Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, where he enhanced his reputation for fairness and blunt speaking.

In 1969 the Home Secretary James Callaghan appointed Williamson



Blunt speaking

son to oversee a corruption investigation in the Metropolitan Police. The investigation emanated from allegations made by *The Times* concerning the activities of a Detective Inspector and two Detective Constables who, *The Times* alleged, had taken bribes, given false evidence in exchange for money, and had "allowed a criminal to pursue his activities". *The Times* claimed to have no faith in the Met's integrity

and so published the story rather than hand over the evidence. In hindsight it was a major error of the part of the Home Secretary not to invoke the 1964 Police Act, which would have ensured an investigation carried out by a senior officer from outside the Met.

Williamson was no longer a police officer and therefore had no police powers. Further, his investigation ran in tandem with the Met's own inquiry. Williamson had walked into a desperately volatile situation. Robert Mark had joined the Met in 1967. As a contemporary of Williamson in the Manchester City Force, and an ex-Chief Constable of Leicester, his career had taught him to be wary of the Met CID. He was also violently opposed to the dominance of the Met's hierarchy by an elite of officers trained at Hendon Police College.

By the time Williamson entered the fray, Mark was fully engaged in a struggle with the ex-Hendon head of CID Peter Brodie. As Deputy and Commissioner-in-waiting, Mark had made considerable inroads into dealing with CID malpractice, yet did little to assist Williamson who found himself isolated in a war zone.

Williamson was unable to hold discussions with anyone connected to the investigation without the prying eyes of the "firm within a firm" intruding. Information was leaked to officers under investigation, crucial documents disappeared, and senior detectives conducted a campaign of lies against him. Ignored by a Commissioner who had been appointed as political stopgap, and deliberately obstructed by detectives, Williamson became frustrated and disillusioned.

Williamson resigned in 1971, shortly before Robert Mark took over as Commissioner. Mark afforded little recognition to Williamson, but did write in his autobiography: "He was thoroughly disillusioned and depressed by continual disagreement with, and obstruction by, policemen who did not share his very high standard of personal and private integrity." The Times inquiry resulted in the imprisonment of two detectives. By 1973 two officers a week were leaving the Met prematurely, and bank robbery in the early 1970s, a crime particularly associated with police corruption, had fallen from 85 in 1972 to 26.

The high-profile reorganisations, trials and resignations that ran throughout most of the decade were attributed to Mark, who himself resigned unexpectedly in 1977. Yet by 1978 another corruption investigation, "Operation Countrymen", was in full swing and, as current cases indicate, corruption has been far from eliminated from the Met's detective branch.

Williamson subsequently worked

as a security adviser to the Co-op and ICI. Knighthoods and other honours, the kind of recognition commonly awarded to senior police officers, eluded him, although some kind of acknowledgement of his qualities was achieved by his portrayal in the 1996 BBC series *Our Friends in the North*.

DICK HOBBS

*Frank Edgar Williamson, police officer: born Northampton 24 February 1917; Chief Constable for Carlisle 1961-63, Cumbria 1963-67; QPM 1966; HM Inspector of Constabulary 1967-72; married 1943 Margaret Beaumont (one daughter); died Macclesfield, Cheshire 25 December 1998.*



Biodiversity Royal Society

THE TUESDAY REVIEW

THE THURSDAY REVIEW  
The Independent 28 January 1999

## Sir Otto Frankel

OTTO FRANKEL imprinted on the world the need for biodiversity at the level of the gene, not the species. This, his most famous work, came after his formal retirement. After 29 chequered early years, he had 22 fruitful ones in New Zealand, and 47 of high achievement in Australia.

Frankel and his three brothers were keen rivals, and all became distinguished. Their average age at death exceeded 90. Max, a solicitor/accountant, spent the last half of his life in New Zealand. In Britain Theodor set up the Scottish Pulp and Paper Mills, and Paul (CBE 1961) founded Petroleum Economics Ltd.

Otto Frankel's father was a Viennese barrister, wealthy and Jewish. His mother's family had several rural estates in Galicia. His agricultural bent evolved from boyhood visits to his aunt's estate. The aunt's son became the historian Lewis Namier and later played a role in Frankel's career.

The young Otto was impatient and wilful. One year his Christmas presents went to his brothers: Otto had struck his mother. Once, when he was four, his governess and his tutor took him to a nearby park. The tutor bought him a chocolate mouse from the kiosk, and he was enjoined to stay put on a park bench while governess and tutor disappeared into the bushes to assuage their carnal desires. Otto devoured the mouse rapidly and soon grew tired of waiting. So he told the kiosk owner he had been abandoned and demanded to be taken home. The governess and tutor were sacked, an outcome not foreseen by Otto. He loved his governess and was devastated to lose her.

From the ages of nine to 17 he attended a classical Staatsgymnasium. He learnt little mathematics and less science, but eight years of Latin and four of Greek. At the same school was Karl Popper, two years his junior. Frankel was divorced in 1936; and in 1939 he married Margaret Anderson, a Christchurch artist and art teacher. The Frankels' shared aesthetic interests found expression in the three elegant modern houses they built during their 58 happy years together. The first house surprised Christchurch, and later figured in two architectural books and a Canberra exhibition.

In 1951 the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) sought a new chief for the large but somewhat moribund Division of Plant Industry. Frankel was appointed and charged with raising its standards and performance. It was his great achievement that before long the division had become Australia's leading plant biological institute, highly respected on the world scene. Frankel was convinced exponent of the then current CSIRO principle of research management: find the best person to head up the task; then give him the maximum freedom and help to get on with it. He viewed sadly the counter-productive erosion of the CSIRO ethos in recent times.

On his retirement in 1966 Frankel became an Honorary Research Fellow, continuing his cyto genetic research, and his skiing, until he was 90. At 95 he published his last book, *The Conservation of Plant Biodiversity*, written jointly with two colleagues.

From 1964 Frankel had been involved in the genetic resources issue through the International Biological Program (IBP). He persuaded the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation to join forces with IBP and chaired their joint committee of experts. Frankel organised several international conferences on the issues, edited two major books, and took the lead in mobilising concern and resources, defining the problems, and proposing solutions. He argued that mankind had "acquired evolutionary responsibility" and must develop an evolutionary ethic.

As M.E. Soulé, his co-author on *Conservation and Evolution* (1981), put it, Frankel presented "the conceptual and moral agenda for the discipline of conservation genetics".

Frankel and his panel of experts kept the genetic resources issue alive throughout the 1960s and 1970s, long before the term biodiversity was coined and became a popular cause. Indeed, it was his address to the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 which launched widespread public awareness of the problem.

The distinguished Australian architect Sir Roy Grounds designed the Frankels' third house in Canberra, with its splendid garden testifying to one of Otto's skills and interests. Others included good food, good wine, skiing, trout fishing, art, and argument, especially with the young.

JOHN PHILIP

*Otto Herzberg Frankel, geneticist: born Vienna 4 November 1900; Plant Geneticist, Wheat Research Institute, New Zealand 1929-42; Chief Executive Officer 1942-49; Director, Crop Research Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand 1949-51; Chief Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO, Australia 1951-62; member of Executive 1962-66; Honorary Research Fellow 1966-98; FRS 1953; Kt 1966; twice married; died Canberra 21 November 1998.*

## Reinette l'Oranaise

REINETTE LORANAISE played a pivotal role both in the preservation of an important historic body of North African music and poetry, the Arab-Andalus repertoire, created by the expelled Jewish inhabitants of Spain, and in introducing it to a European audience.

She was born Sultana Daoud in 1918 in Tiaret, a hill town with strong Bedouin culture in western Algeria and lost her sight as a result of smallpox aged two. Until her early teens she studied at a school for the blind in Algiers, before her mother, realising the child had a

promising voice, decided to encourage her to take up music. She studied with the celebrated musician Saoud Medioni, "Saoud l'Oranaise", an expert in Arab-Andalus music who operated a music café in the Jewish quarter of the port of Oran.

Medioni became Daoud's mentor and gave her her nickname, Reinette l'Oranaise, "Queenie from Oran". She devoted herself to his tutelage: "My master was very strict," she recalled later. "I never bothered about the audience. I just wanted to please him."

L'Oranaise learnt lute, mandolin

and the small *derbouka* hand drum, and a huge repertoire of songs, including Bedouin folklore, the chanted Arabic texts of the Muslim *sheikhs*, *rui*, the ancestor of the style currently transformed into chart-topping pop music in France, and above all the long, complex Arabic songs poems, some dating back to the 12th century.

By memorising much of this unwritten material through constant repetition and endless diction practice - the archaic literary language was strictly the domain of rabbis, imams and scholars - l'Oranaise

preserved a body of work which would otherwise have died with its last performers.

In 1938, Medioni moved to Paris, where he opened a music café in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre. l'Oranaise briefly joined him, but he encouraged her to return to make her name in Algeria. Shortly after she did, Medioni was arrested by the Nazis and died in a concentration camp.

In Algiers in the 1940s, Reinette l'Oranaise achieved national success, joining the fashionable female orchestra of Meriem Fekkai and

broadcasting twice weekly on Radio Algiers. She acquired an accompanist, the pianist Mustapha Skandrani, who would be associated with her for the rest of her life.

Algerian independence in 1962 put an end to this phase of her career. Siding with those who would have had Algeria remain French, Reinette was arrested by the Nazis and died in a concentration camp.

In 1985 Reinette l'Oranaise's performances came to the attention of a coterie of Paris journalists who were beginning to write on the music of France's huge north African community, and an article on her in the paper *Liberation* led to a concert at the *Café de la Danse* near Bastille, sipping champagne, dressed in pink sequins and accepting the adulation of young visitors a quarter of her age with slight confusion and extreme modesty.

In 1987 she performed at the Purcell Room, in London, accom-

panied as usual by the elegant Satie-like piano of Skandrani. During her career, the Algerian ambassador to the UK, sitting in the front row of the audience, respectfully requested a famous item of the Arab-Andalus canon, which she immediately performed. She died restored to fame in her own country and its ambassador abroad.

PHILIP SWEENEY

*Sultana Daoud (Reinette l'Oranaise), singer: born Tiaret, Algeria 1918; married 1955 Georges Layani; died Paris 17 November 1998.*

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS  
The Princess Royal, Queen Elizabeth II, and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke of York, the Earl of Wessex, and the Earl of Strathearn, visited the Royal Hospital in Chelsea on 22 January 1999. The Princess Royal, Queen Elizabeth II, and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke of York, the Earl of Wessex, and the Earl of Strathearn, visited the Royal Hospital in Chelsea on 22 January 1999.

CHANGING OF THE GUARDS  
The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment mounts the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards Parade on 22 January 1999.

o Frankel

## THE THURSDAY REVIEW

The Independent 28 January 1999

## Marc Karlin

MARC KARLIN was the most significant unknown film-maker working in Britain during the past three decades. He was a central figure in the radical avant-garde of the 1970s and made a major contribution to the shaping of Channel 4.

As a director he crafted innovative and passionate films for both Channel 4 and BBC2. He was tireless in the thankless tasks of funding, producing and distributing *Vertigo*, an influential magazine for film and television criticism and always generous towards other film-makers – with ideas, support and access to equipment. Yet his modesty and rigour, his intellectualism and intolerance of anything he considered lazy or in bad faith, conspired with the trends towards corporatism in television to render him and his work all but invisible.

Among his many passions, in addition to Arsenal, were English churches and that great radical English poet, John Milton. Yet Karlin, who read *Liberation* and loved the songs of Jacques Brel, always seemed truly European. As a child, just after the Second World War, he lived in Paris, and it was that city and its culture of cinema which formed his understanding of film.

In the mid-1960s he studied theatre direction in London but he was soon caught up in film-making and in the Paris events of May 1968. Dispatched to a railway depot, he was expected to produce what, with a wry smile, he recalled as "newsreels for the revolution". Instead, and in part under the influence of the great film essayist Chris Marker, he made *Dead Man's Wheel*, a film about a train driver which combines a deep respect for one human being with an analysis of one political, social and cultural moment.

Karlin was a political film-maker: his socialist and libertarian beliefs frame every sequence he constructed. Yet his concern with the truths that an image can reveal ensured that his films avoid agit-prop and instead celebrate complexity, ambiguity and understanding. In the 1970s in London he was a member of two important film-making collectives, first Cinema Action and then the Berwick Street Collective. *Night Cleaners*, made by the Berwick Street Collective about the work and activism of the women who clean London's offices, is a defining film of this time, combining formalist experiment and political will with an unsentimental humanity.

As a fourth television channel took shape, Karlin lobbied with conviction for diversity to be at the heart of its operations; independent production, he argued, should not be just an economic idea but a cultural one too. He sought to support the different, the innovative,

and he understood much about the imperatives of finding new forms to express new ideas, and about why the old ways – of speaking, of thinking, of using images – are frequently inadequate.

My own first memory of Marc Karlin is from this time. I encountered him peering intently at a sequence of frame grabs from the American drama *Holocaust* pinned to a cork board in his chaotic office. Preparing his two-hour documentary *For Memory* for the BBC and the British Film Institute, he was seeking to get the frames to reveal their betrayal of barbaric acts. The film, which took more than three years to complete, was a challenging, rich, slow-paced and uncompromising engagement with history and the fragility of memory. Puzzled by a project which refused to conform to the expected etiquette of programmes, the BBC consigned its screening to an anonymous afternoon slot.

Two series for Channel 4, one on the aftermath of the revolution in Nicaragua

*One film he made, The Serpent, was about a man who meets in a dream the Satanic of Paradise Lost, personified as Rupert Murdoch*

and one on Utopias and the dreams of different socialisms, occupied much of the 1980s for Karlin. Both were made with extraordinary love and commitment, and he stretched the budgets to give himself the time he required for the process. He took little reward, however, and by working too hard and too long he exploited himself but, as is rare in television, never died.

After *Between Times* in 1993, which explored the internal uncertainties of the British Left, Karlin made two delightful and often funny documentaries, one on the paintings of Cy Twombly and one, *The Serpent*, about a man who meets in a dream the Satan of *Paradise Lost*, personified as Rupert Murdoch. Both films, like all his work, were only lightly disguised autobiography and both reflected an optimistic and unswerving belief in people's individual



A political film-maker: Karlin in Nicaragua in 1983-84

ability to resist the brutalising forces of contemporary society.

Much of the last year, in addition to bringing out *Vertigo* and organising a conference about the future of independent film, was spent on a script about Milton and on *The Haircut*, a 10-minute film with Heathcote Williams. It was entirely typical of Karlin that I was summoned, as his commissioner, more than a dozen times to review small but, for him, fundamental changes.

Around the viewings, there were always long, searching and supportive conversations: about football, about Channel 4, about the hypocrisy of New Labour, about his anger at the constraints which prevented people from living full and free lives, and about his precious family. He would also read aloud passages of *Paradise Lost*, and there seemed nothing incongruous about this radical

committed, modern man speaking the words of a 17th-century poet.

The Milton script locates *Paradise Lost* amongst a group of eccentric intellectuals in a London of the near future. Karlin made a film test in which, because he could not afford an actor, he played the character of "The Master". He claimed to be uneasy with the role, a dominant recluse-like figure concerned above all to pass on the lessons of history and the revolutionary strengths of Milton's verse to later generations. But he had, of course, written it in his own image.

JOHN WYVER

Marc Irving Karlin, film-maker; born Aarau, Switzerland 7 March 1943; married 1982 Hermione Harris; one son, one daughter; died London 19 January 1999.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

HENRY HOBHOUSE

## Coca leaves in an age of innocence

EVEN BEFORE Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1963), many were worried about human influence on the natural world. Few thought of what the natural world did to them; the story was always the other way, and always tending to the subjective, Indian villagers near jungles not feeling as light-hearted about tigers as do Western environmentalists.

Plants are usually only believed important if species are endangered or if monoculture destroys habitat. But plants have exerted a marked influence on history. *Seeds of Change* argues the case for quinine, sugar, tea, cotton and the potato. Published in 1985, it made the case for the first time. Many more than five plants were studied but rejected – pepper, maize, rubber, etc. The criterion was that they "transformed the world". Quinine made possible overseas empires; sugar turned the Caribbean black; tea accelerated the destruction of China; cotton increased Southern slavery tenfold; potatoes caused the rise of the Irish population and the greening of two cities – Boston and New York. To these five case histories has now been added a sixth – coca – the precursor of cocaine and crack.

It was too expedient, too profitable, to use coca leaves to cheapen output in the Andean mines. At the new silver mine at Potosí (14,000ft) coca replaced food and money. Indian serfs laboured for the Spanish; their grim lives foreshortened by the (new) mercury extraction process, their drudgery only made bearable because of coca. After independence in the 1820s, use of coca leaf became universal in the Andes but was still innocently non-addictive.

Victorians tended to confine refinement with purity and not only in social matters. Refined sugar, bread and drugs were considered "purer" and more virtuous than primary antecedents,

but they did not know that purity encourages addiction.

Coca leaves became cocaine hydrochloride in the 1850s and followed three routes. Liquefied cocaine made possible eye and mouth surgery and became the local anaesthetic par excellence; cocaine was used ethically – in experiments to defy fatigue and hunger and in early psychoanalysis – notably by Sigmund Freud. Thirdly, it became a recreation drink, included in the original Coca-Cola. During the 1920s, after legal restraints, cocaine became the drug of choice of the demi-monde, of night-clubs and film studios, especially in Berlin, New York and Hollywood.

Cheap flights from the Andes to the US increased the drug traffic a hundredfold between 1940 and 1970 and the 1960s culture encouraged drug use – "What I put into my body is my own business." The world-wide trade in cocaine (at street prices) is now larger than the UK GDP but drug abuse can never be personal and cocaine and crack are much more addictive than other drugs.

It is argued that there seems to be no obvious compromise between Dutch tolerance and the savage prohibitions of Singapore. It is also true that no one can anticipate the unintended consequences of any policy.

Henry Hobhouse is the author of *Seeds of Change* (Papermac, £12)

## Jacques Lecoq

ALTHOUGH HIS name was little known to the general public, even in France, Jacques Lecoq had a reputation in the theatre the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. He was a teacher unlike any other, a perfectionist who inspired many – probably most – of the leading actors and dancers of his time and who brought the art of mime up to the level of the greatest acting.

He was also a taskmaster who accepted nothing less than perfection from those who worked with him and the stories of his severity are legendary. Those who could not achieve his standards had good reason to dislike him.

Born in Paris in 1921, he was interested in the theatre from early youth, but also in sport and his particular art lay in combining the two, teaching physical education when still a teenager and applying yoga principles to the art of movement, so that the body was always thought of as a whole, moving as one: mind, muscles, flesh and bone as a single harmonious entity.

He persuaded Jacques Copeau, inheritor of the mantle of Stanislavsky, Gordon Craig and others revolting

against the naturalist theatre, to allow him to introduce body movement into the training of his actors. Jean-Louis Barrault's famous mime scenes in *Les Enfants du Paradis* (1945) are a good example of the results he was able to achieve. Lecoq also took ideas from Antonin Artaud to bring greater physicality into the drama and get stronger reactions from audiences who were accustomed to being mildly entertained by plays about people like themselves.

He founded his own school in 1956 and numbered Yves Robert and the Frères Jacques among his early students and followers. He had more than 5,000 students from 70 countries and a high proportion came from Britain. To study for a while with Jacques Lecoq became a necessary part of an actor's training. Some, like the writer P.J. Kavanagh, who left the theatre shortly afterwards, have described the rigours of his course.

He taught more than mime, but it is for mime that he was best known, and also for bringing back into the theatre the poetic rituals of the 18th century and the *commedia dell'arte*, to which some

of his followers, such as Dario Fo, have created a modern equivalent.

Most of the more experimental and successful current French troupes first developed their ideas from his teaching. They include Ariane Mnouchkine (of Théâtre du Soleil), Jorge Lavelli, Luc Bondy and theatre and film directors from many countries. Many companies have actors, dancers, writers, architects and psychoanalysts who devise shows along his guidelines, such as the fashionable London-based Théâtre de Complicité. Like Artaud and Barrault, Lecoq believed in a total theatre that would break down the artificial barrier between stage and audience.

After his period with Copeau, Lecoq went for a time to Padua, where he met the sculptor Amleto Sartori and developed an interest in masks and mask-making, which accorded well with the Italian comedies of Gozzi and Goldoni, from whom he had already developed new theatrical ideas.

This led to collaborations in plays using masks with Giorgio Strehler in Milan and elsewhere, and the stylised neutrality which a mask imposes on an

actor became an important feature of his training. He performed himself, although infrequently, but those who saw his one-man show with its precision of gesture, total concentration and constant movement around a still point were fortunate.

Lecoq eschewed fashion and the usual fads and short-lived movements – mainly to find a particular ego – that paralleled his working life, remaining true to his own principles of discipline: control of body, and diction and movement experienced and projected as one. In a book of conversations assembled by two collaborators Jacques Lecoq explained his techniques and principles. It is entitled *Le Corps poétique, un enseignement de la création théâtrale* (1988). His school continues to this day, and the number of his pupils and followers will ensure that his ideas continue well into the future.

JOHN CALDER

Jacques Lecoq, actor and teacher: born Paris 15 December 1921; twice married (three sons, one daughter); died Paris 19 January 1999.

## Copying news cuttings breached copyright

## THURSDAY LAW REPORT

28 JANUARY 1999

## Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd v Marks &amp; Spencer plc Chancery Division (Lightman J)

19 January 1999

THE COPYING of newspaper cuttings by Marks & Spencer for distribution within its organisation amounted to breach of the copyright of the Newspaper Licensing Agency in the typographical arrangement in the newspapers.

The plaintiff owned the copy-right in the typographical arrangement in a large number of national and regional newspapers. The defendant made copies of cuttings from newspapers and distributed them within its organisation. The copies of the cuttings made by the defendant were, seeking to establish that the defendant, by so doing, was infringing its copyright.

The defendant contended that it was entitled to make and distribute the copies on the ground that such conduct did not constitute an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright because the copying was not of a substantial part of the copyright work; and because, even if it were, it constituted fair dealing for the purposes of reporting current events within the meaning of section 30(2) of the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Kevin Garnett QC (Herbert Smith) for the plaintiff; Michael Silverleaf QC and Mark Venegasi (Robert Jones) for the defendant.

Mr Justice Lightman said that the first question to be considered was whether the plaintiff was entitled to copy-right in each individual article in the newspaper or only in each newspaper as a whole. If it was entitled to copy-right in each article, no question could arise whether the copies made

constituted substantial parts of the copyright work; the question could only arise if the copyright was confined to the newspaper as a whole.

Under the provisions of sections 1(1)(c) and 8(1) of the Copyright Act 1956, where a literary work or part of a literary work was published, copy-right subsisted in the typographical arrangement of that edition or version of the work as distinguished from the typographical arrangements of other editions or versions.

In the case of a newspaper made up of a number of different articles, each separate article was a literary work and the typographical arrangement of each separate article was accordingly a copyright work. The copies of the cuttings made by the defendant were, therefore, copies of substantial parts of the works in which the plaintiff was entitled to copyright.

A defendant invoking the fair dealing defence in section 30(2) of the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 had first to establish that the dealing with the copyright work was part of an exercise of "reporting current events".

In view of that, it was also clear that the course followed by the defendant did not constitute "fair dealing". It might be that it would be impractical for the defendant to circulate and distribute the material within the time frame it considered essential without adopting the copying procedures which it had implemented.

That did not, however, mean that it was entitled to override the rights of the plaintiff. It should either adopt a method of bypassing the copyright or take the licence proffered by the plaintiff.

KATE O'HANLON Barrister

## GAZETTE

## ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Princess Royal Patron, Victim Support Scotland, launches the Victim Support City of Glasgow Service at Jocelyn Square, Glasgow; visits Glasgow University Media Group at the Mass Media Unit, Southpark Avenue, Glasgow; opens Strathclyde University's Institute for Biomedical Sciences, Taylor Street; visits Strathclyde Police Headquarters, Pitt Street; and attends a dinner given by the City Council at the City Chambers, to receive an award for her contribution to Glasgow and her encouragement to organisations supporting disadvantaged individuals.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment mounts the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards, 11am.

## BIRTHDAYS

Mr Alan Alda, actor, 63; Mr Bobby Ball, comedian, 55; Mr Mikhail Baryshnikov, dancer, 51; Mr Acker Bilk, jazz clarinetist, 68; Miss Enid Castle, former Principal, Cheltenham Ladies' College, 63; Sir Oliver Chesterton, chartered surveyor, 86; Mr James Cran MP, 55; Ms Janet Dean MP, 49; Mr John Edmonds, general secretary, GMB, 55; Mr Michael Falcon, former chairman, Norwich Union Insurance, 71; Mr Glynn Ford, MEP, 49; Sir Anthony Garner, parliamentary and public affairs consultant, 72; Miss Frances Gamble, television and radio producer and broadcaster, 44; Mr John Hughes, former Principal, Ruskin College, Oxford, 51; Michael Weir, former diplo-

## ANNIVERSARIES

mat, 74; The Rev Barrington White, former Principal, Regent's Park College, Oxford, 65; The Right Rev David Lodge, writer, 64; The Rev David Morris, MEP, 69; Mr Dan Norris MP, 38; Mr Chas Oldenburg, pop artist, 70; Mr Gordon Prentice MP, 48; Mr Nick Raynsford MP, Minister for London and Construction, 54; Maj-Gen Martin Sinnott, former senior executive and secretary, Kennel Club, 71; Sir Trevor Ssteen, former MP, 81; Mr Ian Sloane, ambassador to Mongolia, 61; Professor John Tavener, composer, 55; Mr David Thompson, former chairman, Rank Xerox UK, 67; Sir Michael Weir, former diplo-

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mat, 74; The Rev Barrington White, former Principal, Regent's Park College, Oxford, 65; The Right Rev

# Do trial separations ever work?

Brian's been living with his girlfriend for three years, but things haven't been going well, despite lots of talking. Now she wants a trial separation. He worries that once they split, they'll never get back together. Should he hang on, or go?

## VIRGINIA'S ADVICE

**B**rian's right to be nervous. The word "trial" is always one to be wary of. It's like those free "trial" offers from magazines. You accept them for free for three months and then, blow me, you forget to cancel the standing order and get yourself lumbered with some ghastly consumer magazine for the rest of the year.

A "trial" anything is usually a trial in every nuance of the word. It's a try-out, certainly, but it's also a torture. And in the case of a separation, who, anyway, knows what the rules are? I once had a trial separation with a boyfriend and when I asked him whether he expected us to sleep with other people he just exploded. "Frankly I don't know how you can ask such a question!" he shouted. I still have no idea what he meant.

Brian says that he and his girlfriend have been talking about their relationship for ages, and still nothing's been resolved. So what on earth would be gained by hanging on? And anyway, how humiliating for him. He's been told to get out, politely it's true, but get out all the same.

If he were Mr Cool, he would have packed his bags full of as many possessions as possible, and left that very afternoon, rather than hanging on in there waiting for my reply. He should have shut

the front door, leaving no forwarding address, and saying he'd be in touch in three months' time, and he should have left his girlfriend reeling, wondering whether the suggestion she'd made was right or not.

And then he should have vanished from the face of the earth, like a spy, making absolutely certain that there was no way she could get in touch with him. A trusted mutual friend could have collected his post every week, or be his post restante.

When my husband-to-be (although he didn't know that at the time) decided that he needed space to sort himself out by going to Canada for six months, I responded by not ringing or writing at all. He was back within two months, having made a date at the register office.

No one likes splitting up. Even Brian's girlfriend would probably prefer it if they could stay together. But clearly the situation's become unbearable for her. And almost certainly she's suggested a trial separation to take the edge off what she really means, which is: "I don't love you or fancy you any more. Get out!"

Trial separations are often a way to dodge the violent rows, the fireworks, the recriminations, of a real separation. This tactic doesn't usually work. All you are doing, by suggesting a trial separation, is putting off the evil day when you

## DILEMMAS WITH VIRGINIA IRONSIDE



This is a bid for freedom. Unless there are children involved, once you have agreed on a trial separation, that's what it should be. There should be no weekly dinners, or twice-weekly phone calls, or "But we said we'd go to your sister's wedding together; so we'd pretend everything's OK". All that would mean is that, from different points of the compass, you'd set out, both self-conscious, both miserably uncomfortable, kind of pretending that you were together but knowing you weren't.

Trial separations, rather like holidays, soon widen the cracks in a relationship. Once one (and it only takes one) unhappy partner has had a taste of freedom that he or she finds liberating and fun, there's sadly never any going back.

Brian had better get the message. Almost certainly, it's over. By leaving as soon as possible, at least he will retain a little bit of dignity.

If you want her, let her go. Brian's relationship with his girlfriend hasn't been good for some time and he's tried with her for three years, so I would suggest he goes along with her wish.

The length of time two people have lived together doesn't come into it; if they are aware that all is not well and, despite talking about it, is still not showing any signs of improvement, that is the time to decide that a break may be the only answer. Breaking up with someone you love is bound to be painful but is far preferable to breaking along to finally fizzle out.

I recently came across a saying

## READERS' SUGGESTIONS

from the Chinese: "If you want something badly enough, let it go. If it comes back, it is for you. If it doesn't, it was not meant for you."

IAIN COWAN  
Sevenoaks, Kent

Brian's partner is moving on. No one wants a painful separation. But Brian can't hang on, even if he wants to. His urge to cling is a symptom of his dependency and the probable reason why things

## NEXT WEEK'S DILEMMA

Dear Virginia,  
My friend Philip is a highly intelligent man of 40, with two brilliant degrees. He's a member of Mensa and has a wonderful personality. The problem is, he suffers from depression. He's had years of psychotherapy, and takes daily medication which has been successful. He's been sectioned under the Mental Health Act four times, but has successfully appealed against ECT which rightly terrifies him. He's been clear of disabling bouts of depression for six years now, and happy with family and small children. The problem is that though he applies for jobs and is often successful at

interviews, he's turned down by employers when they discover his medical history. This smacks of prejudice to me, but how can I help him? He's just been knocked back yet again, and I can see the beginnings of the onset of another depressive episode. Yours sincerely, Peter

Anyone who has advice quoted will be sent a bouquet from Interflora. Send letters and dilemmas to Virginia Ironside, "The Independent", 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, fax 0171 293 2182, or e-mail dilemmas@independent.co.uk – giving a postal address for the bouquet.

# What about the bath? 'I've never cleaned it per se'

Slovenliness is a feminist issue, it seems. If we're all so sick of housework, why do we bother doing it? Emma Cook talks to women who've laid down the duster

Jennifer Grimshaw stares at her carpet and frowns for a moment, deep in concentration. Or maybe it's a grimace. It's hard to tell in this light: rivulets of brown dirt cover all the windows. Dust, hair and other detritus clings to the nylon pile. She wipes her finger across a small coffee table, leaving a dark brown trail. "A Hoover, you say. Mmm. When did I last use one? Now that's a difficult one. Five years at least, I say. I can't think why I should start using one now." The grimace turns to a smile of satisfaction.

Jennifer, a businesswoman in her forties, is cheerfully self-righteous about her attitude to housework. Her flat is a temple to dirt, untouched by duster, Hoover, brush, cloth and scourer. Jennifer's reasons for not cleaning are numerous and often original. There is thought behind her squeal:

"For a start, dusting just creates static. Also I can't justify the energy wastage by the community who create all these labour-saving things. There are better things to do. Anyway dust doesn't kill you," she says, handing me an ancient sludge-coloured mug of something that resembles Oxo soup but is described as Earl Grey tea. "There is logic too. It's all down to saving my efforts. Everything is at hand – why put things away?"

She takes a dim view of women who waste their hours on household tasks. "I suspect it's the only way they can control their environment. There's an element of self-help, a need of internal control when externally they feel they have very little."

One can only assume Jennifer feels she has immense control over her external environment. It would explain why the interior of her small ninth-floor flat in a tower block just off London's Baker Street, would make Miss Havisham's look like Mr Sheen's place in comparison.

Credit-card bills are piled up next to the sink. An obstacle course of plastic bags litters the floor. "Why bother with bins hidden in units when you can put the rubbish straight in like this?" she says, aiming a teabag at an already overflowing bag.

To look at the floor, though, you really need a strong stomach. The edges of the worn, orangey lino are slaked in what looks like black treacle topped with grey fluff. It gets worse. Every surface of Jennifer's bathroom is yellow. What about the bath? "I've never cleaned it per se. I'll rinse it out after I use it. I use elbow grease, not Jif." And the loo? "Oh, that gets done whenever the gunk builds up," she says cheerfully.



Jennifer Grimshaw: 'Everything is at hand – why put things away?'

Mark Chivers

'Iron?' she spits. 'I'll never use one of those. I've never touched a Hoover either'

Vicky Keane, 21, is as resistant to housework as Jennifer and advocates a seductive philosophy: feminism through slovenliness. "Hygiene is a different issue. That's really important. But I really like the fact that I'm messy. I revel in it."

So does a friend of mine who has impressively entered motherhood and still not ironed a thing. Recently

she blokes, no one would look twice." A student of history, literature and philosophy, Vicky has no time in her life for domestic duties. "Iron?" she spits. "I'll never use one of those. No way, ever in my life. I've never touched a Hoover either."

her young son saw a toy ironing board at play school and started setting out knives and forks on it. It was the first time he'd laid eyes on one and he assumed it was a kitchen table.

If only there were more female domestic slobs around. Then we wouldn't

washing, 46 minutes shopping and 70 minutes cleaning.

The question is, why do they carry on doing it? Inadequate childcare, economic inequality and lazy men are all factors, of course. But there are other reasons too; fear, shame, maybe, and ingrained habit.

Vicky's approach is perhaps the most helpful. Laziness, ironically, is the most effective form of direct action. And it works. Personally, I've only cleaned the kitchen and sitting room twice in the last six months. The bath, even less. Which means my boyfriend has to do it. He moans, but in the face of my intractable languor, he has no choice. When it comes to housework, liberation through inertia is the only way forward.

Video Nation's 'Coming Clean: The Truth About Housework' starts on 2 February, BBC2

## POETIC LICENCE

BY MARTIN NEWELL

### THE DEVIL YOU KNEW

The Devil is to lose his old image. A Vatican commission, which is reviewing its outdated exorcism procedures, will this week remodel the Devil's cloven-footed image into a more mundane, bland definition, compatible with modern ideas of 'psychological disturbance'.



The Devil packed his binbag  
And clearing out his desk,  
Said: "Frankly, I'm astonished.  
It's almost Kafkaesque  
You could say that I'm gutted  
They've sacked me in effect  
But that's the problem these days  
You don't get the respect  
The thing that makes me sickest?  
This myth they're putting out,  
That Evil somehow triumphs  
If good men sit about.

That's rubbish, for a starter.  
To propagate your gloom  
You've got to know your product  
– And how to work a room  
Locate your market leaders  
Like Ignorance and War  
Present them to your client-base  
But leave them wanting more.

It's often down to finding  
The work for idle hands  
Old-fashioned single-tasking  
Which no one understands.

The hooves, and hairy hindparts  
They're like a uniform  
And red. What does it tell you?  
Professional – yet warm.  
It reassures the punters  
And lets them know I'm real.  
The horns, the cloak, the pitchfork  
Cry out: "Let's do a deal!"  
But where's the Devil's work now?

I mean, for pity's sake.  
There's only wheel clamping  
And daily Ricki Lake.  
The planting of leylandii,  
The seating plans for planes,  
My self-assessment tax forms  
And running British trains.

Now  
Freephone  
about

Journey  
leading  
Travel

Sales ab  
Regional

Fax your  
Email  
Or

# 'ork? s of talking. Now he hangs on, or so OMS

# Monsieur Monet, Jr

Jean-Marie Toulouat grew up surrounded by his great-grandfather's work. Now he too is a painter. But does the influence run any deeper? By Louise Jury

**J**ean-Marie Toulouat grew up in one of the most famous gardens in the world. Even those who have never heard of Giverny know the dramatic paintings of water-lilies and the Japanese bridge by Toulouat's great-grandfather - Claude Monet.

As a child, Toulouat ran through the walkways which thousands have already booked to survey in canvas form at the Royal Academy in London. He cycled from the lily pond to the house where Monet painted, not far from the one where Toulouat was born. The scenes which the great Impressionist captured in shimmering greens and purples were the surroundings of his youth.

"It was a very nice place as a boy," Toulouat, now 71, recalls fondly. Giverny was a village with some 15 farms where the farmers' sons were Toulouat's playmates, even as he lived surrounded by works by some of the greatest Impressionist painters - Monet himself actually the young boy's step-great-grandfather, Manet, Cézanne.

Now the farms have gone, transport links have diminished the 50-mile distance to Paris ("it's a little bit too close now," he says) and 100,000 people a year pay pilgrimage to see the "original" garden laid down by Monet, then immortalised

by him. "Monet created a world." Toulouat says.

Monet's garden was itself like a canvas. Supported by a staff of six, he cultivated four acres, bringing plants and flowers from as far afield as Japan to create the rich textures and swathes of colour which typify his late paintings. He kept his famous water-lilies safe in greenhouses over the winter.

*When he first picked up a paintbrush, his palette was the same as Monet's*

These images stayed with Toulouat into adulthood and, in the Sixties, helped provide detail to the restoration of the gardens, which had fallen into disrepair. An uncle who was a botanist pinpointed plant species, recreating as much of Monet's vision as possible. "The restoration is not bad although it's difficult for a garden to be exactly the same. It's an evolution," he says.

Touring the RA exhibition, he surveys with evident pride and affection the 80 works on show, the majority of which were not shown in Monet's lifetime, some of which have not been seen before.

Three hundred or more were left

in his studios in Giverny when he died in 1926, the year before Toulouat was born. "I played around all these works," he smiles. "It was when I was eight, nine, 10 that I think I began to be impressed by them because I was beginning to understand how difficult it was to paint. It is very important work."

Yet Jean-Marie Toulouat points out that despite Monet's huge international following today, "nobody" was interested in his late dramatic flowerings for a long time. They were not acclaimed, he says, as earlier works had been. But eventually, two groups of people began to pay attention - the Americans and the Japanese. "Not the French, not the British," he notes.

It is curious listening to Toulouat speak. He has been so close to Monet all his life you almost forget they never met. He speaks of a man who did not discuss art with his family, apart from his second wife, Alice Hoschedé (Toulouat's great-grandmother). He would say hello to friends in Giverny, but never to those who simply recognised the great artist in the street. When he stayed at the Savoy Hotel in London, painting the scenes now on show at the RA, he loved roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. Though his English was not as fluent as his great-grandson's, Monet understood a great deal and loved the theatre.

When Toulouat first picked up

a paintbrush at around the age of seven, even his palette was the same as Monet's because he was guided by his great-aunt Blanche, Monet's step-daughter, who was the only person ever to accompany the master on his painting excursions. "You have to take these kind of colours," she would tell Toulouat. During the Second World War, when materials were hard to come by, she even gave the younger artist some of Monet's last tubes of paint.

Their works, however, are quite different. Only in scenes of trees is there any similarity, according to Francis Kyle, the London dealer who has shown Toulouat for the

last 15 years. Yet both are more popular in Britain than in their native country. With the crowds queuing in London's Piccadilly, Toulouat notes sadly that the Monet exhibition will not be seen in France. Neville Elder

*Jean-Marie Toulouat at Francis Kyle gallery, London, from 24 May*



First impressions: the painter Jean-Marie Toulouat

Neville Elder

## And all because mother knows best

HE LAST time Sheila Hancock performed in the West End it was as Mrs Lovett in Stephen Sondheim's *Sweeney Todd*, a character who has all the perverted maternal instincts of a Rosemary West. Later this year she is scheduled to play Tomma Rose in the musical *Ypsi*, a pushy stage mother who would eat Mrs Worthington for breakfast. Meanwhile, in Howard Davies' new, savagely funny, if under-powered, production of Gorky's 1906 play *Vassa, Vassilissa* another monstrous matriarch. Here she assumes the eponymous role of the iron-willed, pre-

revolutionary maternitas whose determination to cling on to her dying husband's building business for the sake of her family almost makes her the equal of Mother Courage in indomitability.

Hatchet-faced, in grim garb and equipped with a dourly deflating drawl, Hancock's *Vassa* surveys the family members gathering in her office with a look that would sour milk at 10 paces. There's a comically bleak matter-of-factness in the casual way she remarks how she wishes she had put down at birth the hunchbacked son, whose bitterness has become warped into a fur-

### THEATRE

VASSA  
ALBERY THEATRE  
LONDON

ious slapstick routine in David Tennant's vivid portrayal. Hancock valuably brings out the quiet shades in this anti-heroine: the sensitivities she has had to quell in her fight to stay on top; the heart palpitations; and the puncturing anxieties of a woman terrified that her brother-in-law (a humorously disreputable Ron Cook) is about to pull his money out of the business. The

approach pays off best in the beautifully achieved final scene, where the full tragic ambiguity of the character is released.

The loneliness of this little-loved woman emanates from Hancock like a cold mist. It's pitiful how, having dismissively dispatched her own children, Vassa clutches at the idea of the next generation. She has been caught in capitalism's classic bind: work that should be a means to an end becomes an end in itself; cutting you off from the very loved ones for whose sake you are supposed to be toiling. On the other hand, Hancock could afford to suggest much more forcefully the Ena Sharples aspects of the role: the underlying granite and willfulness. This is not a characterisation that powers the evening forward.

Despite the Slavic songs, the production sometimes feels about as Russian as *Rutherford & Son*. The cast, however, animate the rancid group dynamics of this ill-assorted clan who behave like a bunch of bemused vultures, circling and colliding into each other.

Nor does Davies play down the gags-makingly sick comedy of the murderous blackmail that provides a resolution of sorts.

Aisling O'Sullivan is superb as the daughter Anna, who returns home dripping new-found drop-dead glamour. Her growing realisation that not only is she a hard-boiled chip off the maternal block, but she may one day be the block itself, is expertly judged. From among the rest, Debra Gillett is a hilarious bundle of buttoned-up, bustling censoriousness as Natalya, the daughter-in-law who wants to move and live near a nice army. Come to think of it, given what happened a few years later, that desire is not as daft as it sounds.

PAUL TAYLOR

## A rapt repose

### CLASSICAL

PHILHARMONIA/  
ESCHENBACH  
RFH, LONDON

NOW THAT the Philharmonia are officially *The Phil* (Channel 4, Sundays), audiences will inevitably be looking more closely at the individuals who make up the whole. The Philharmonia will have a human face - which has to be good for business. Not that Beethoven, Mozart, and Brahms - their bill of fare on Tuesday last - was anything but good business, with or without a face.

Christoph Eschenbach conducted and Imogen Cooper played, not so much as a soloist but as an honorary member of the ensemble, the last of Mozart's Piano Concertos, No 27 in B-flat, K595. She and Eschenbach, to say nothing of the assembled company, shared confidences in subtle and amazing ways. Cooper's playing was exquisitely weighted, not over-articulate, never over-coloured, but unfailingly responsive to Mozart's mood swings, so that a sudden minor-key darkening might be met with a discreet withdrawal in tone, or the slow movement melody "placed" so as to suggest unfamiliarity. And wonder.

Eschenbach was hugely impressive. In Beethoven's *Leonore No 3 Overture*, the sound of silence stretched the ear for any sign of life in Florestan's dungeon. Tense pianissimos were used to great colouristic effect, and likewise, the huge triple-forte climax, a single chord flung high and wide as if Amnesty had secured the release of political prisoners everywhere.

Speaking of release, I doubt there was a single person in the Festival Hall who did not share the triumphant inevitability of Brahms' First Symphony as it finally bridged the elusive semitone separating its lowering C minor from the tumultuous C major close. Eschenbach excited, urged, and pressed the Philharmonia into some of the very best, and the most personable, playing they've produced in ages. The opening of the symphony was worthy of William Blake, a wash of ascending violins tracing the silver lining through heavy storm clouds. Here was everything you could wish for in a Brahms sound - warmth and amplitude of texture, but with definition and profile and not an ounce of untrimmed fat anywhere.

But that would be Eschenbach putting aside the self-satisfied view of Brahms and revealing more of the radical within. The outer movements acted on the impulse of their harmonic instability, tension built from uncertainty. And where there was repose, there was rapture, too. A most distinguished display: everything to do with making music, not headlines. TV hasn't got to them yet, EDWARD SECKERSON

## A slice of life at the carvery

### COMEDY

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH  
BLOOMSBURY THEATRE  
LONDON

IT'S the quantum theory of character comedy. *I'm Alan Partridge* succeeded because it was able to expand the King of Chat's tawny upholstered universe. Shuttleworth's talent, on the other hand, is for the detail within the detail: his job isn't just working at the local drop-in centre, he tells us, it's supervising the ping-pong.

The same wondrously pedantic logic governs the current show, *Ken's Carvery*. It's been

the brainwave of Ken, John's manager, not just to cater for the punters but to lay on the classiest culinary experience he could think of, a carvery. In this respect, Graham Fellows's creation is still a dish best tested live. Shuttleworth's world first leaped on to Radio 4 in the early Nineties. Though he's still more comfortable there than on television, the last series, *Radio Sheffield* ("serving the Sheffield Region and a tail within the detail: his job isn't just working at the local drop-in centre, he tells us, it's supervising the ping-pong.

The same wondrously pedantic logic governs the current show, *Ken's Carvery*. It's been

course, his beloved Yamaha. It's an affecting sight. In his own way, Shuttleworth craves respect, deploying the more exotic settings on his Yamaha - the rumba, a bit of techno - with abandon. "Save The Whale" ("there are lots of other fish upon which to dine") may be mild but it's heartfelt. Similarly, the thwarted ambition of his Mary, a dinner lady, may sound petty, but he doesn't see it that way. "She was on mixed veg, always wanted to be on swede. But it never happened."

Shuttleworth's tentative yearnings for something out of the ordinary are funnier still

when seen in person. He's only recently been converted to the joys of shower gel, he enthuses, and hasn't yet got over the wide-spread availability of Bombay Mix. However, it's only when you see the started grimace that accompanies his more florid keyboard workouts that Shuttleworth's inner fires truly reveal themselves.

And what does Ken think? Well, he's a little peevish. Shuttleworth's entitled to one free meal under his contract and he's just devoured the carvery.

MIKE HIGGINS

To Sat (booking: 0171-382 3822), then touring

## Privates on parade

### THEATRE

THE VAGINA  
MONOLOGUES  
KING'S HEAD  
LONDON

IT'S SOUNDS like an uncomfortable experience, doesn't it? Let's be honest. Yes. Eve Ensler's homage to this part of the female anatomy will have the prudish squirming in their seats. But in the end, it is the seating arrangement in the clammy King's Head theatre - which requires most of the audience to sit at right angles to the stage - that causes the most discomfort. The American performer's patchwork quilt of facts and fantasies, memories and nightmares - a "schmushung" together of the testimonies of 200 women she has interviewed over the past three years - leaves you with a surprisingly warm feeling.

If there seems to be a disparity between Ensler's dignified appearance - a Louise Brooks bob, a black evening dress - and her subject matter, by the end of an hour she has convinced you that it's all

mostly adopt a quirky tone, but they reveal scarred lives. "The age group between 65 and 75 was the most poignant," she says. Without caricature, she relays the formative experience of a Jewish woman who had barely thought about "down there" since 1953, when an unexpected flood of passion on a car seat elicited revulsion from her first boyfriend.

Apart from a vagina-worshipping guy called Bob, men don't come out of this too well: abusive fathers, obsessive husbands, and most chillingly, soldier-rapists. But the *Vagina Monologues* are not, in the main, about pointing fingers; they are about showing both sexes where to put them. Ensler leaves you hoping that familiarity will breed a little more respect.

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## FILM

## A proud tower of genius

## THE BIG PICTURE



ANTHONY QUINN

**SHAKESPEARE IN LOVE** (15)  
DIRECTOR: JOHN MADDEN  
STARRING: JOSEPH FIENNES,  
Gwyneth Paltrow,  
Geoffrey Rush  
123 MINS

**F**ull of sound and flurry, *Shakespeare in Love* could be several different films: a romp; a romance; a toast to the theatre; a gleeful satire on art and commerce; and a sprightly exploration of the creative temperament. That it manages to be all of these and more is tribute to a filmmaking team that rattles through the emotional gears with a confidence and wit almost unprecedented in historical drama.

"Historical" is pushing it a bit. While set in London in 1593, the film isn't much concerned with ideas of authenticity or accuracy. So little is known of William Shakespeare's life at this or any other time that the conventions of the biopic are irrelevant. Yet instead of being constrained by this lack of biographical material, the film-makers seem to have been liberated by it. The screenplay, written by Tom Stoppard and Marc Norman, posits the notion of Shakespeare as an indigent hack writer who didn't yet know the extent of his own gifts. We first see young Will (Joseph Fiennes) strutting and fretting around London's squalid streets, importuned by theatre manager Philip Henslowe (Geoffrey Rush) for news of his latest play, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Merchant's Daughter*. Even genius has to begin somewhere.

Unfortunately, Will has writer's block – and possibly something worse. As he explains to his therapist (who times sessions with an hourglass), "the proud tower of my genius has collapsed"; writing, he says, is "like trying to pick a lock with a wet herring". Just when the *double entendres* of another genre – *Carry On Shakespeare*, anyone? – become distantly audible, Will meets his muse: Viola de Lesseps (Gwyneth Paltrow), an affluent young woman who longs for a wild, ungovernable love but instead is about to be married alive to a loathsome aristocrat, Lord Wessex (Colin Firth). She also desperately wants to be an actress, and since women are forbidden on the Elizabethan stage, she conceals her blonde tresses beneath a boyish crop, pastes on moustache and beard, and auditions successfully for the role of Romeo.

This is where *Shakespeare in Love* feels at its most daring, and most ingenious: in

one scene the line between life and art melts exquisitely as the lovers, whispering ardently to each other off-stage, are seamlessly revealed in the same attitude on-stage. It's remarkable not only in tracing the contours of what would eventually become *Romeo and Juliet*, but in speculating on the haphazard nature of literary composition. At one point we find Will in a tavern, slumped in dismay at his latest creative impasse; then his friend and rival Kit Marlowe (Rupert Everett) casually sketches out a new plot, and Will gratefully adopts it. As with much else in the film, it may not be fact, but it's true.

This sense of writerly improvisation is surely down to Tom Stoppard, who runs

through the vaults of *Hamlet* in his *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*. That play's prankish, irreverent comedy is alive and well here, both in anachronistic dabs and in the larger resonances between the infighting and philistinism of the Elizabethan theatre, and our own times. The parallels with Hollywood are unmistakable: when one theatre manager identifies a winning formula – "Comedy, love, and a bit with a dog" – you can imagine a studio mogul absently nodding in approval. I liked the casting of Ben Affleck as the egomaniacal "star" actor, hoodwinked into performing by Will's promise of calling the play *Mercutio*. As for excluding women from decent roles, not much has changed.

The film's satiric playfulness will certainly give audiences a lift, though what will raise the roof is the more obvious dazzle of its two leads. I've always found Fiennes too studied and self-regarding before; here he offsets high poetic intensity with a carefree athleticism, and it's very engaging. Paltrow, an American-English rose, is an alluring if not altogether erotic presence; my main complaint is that she looks absolutely nothing like a boy, even under the cover of facial fuzz. They are supported by democratic and talented ensemble, ranging from dependable character actors such as Jim Carter, Tom Wilkinson and Imelda Staunton, to comedians such as the two *Frost Show* stalwarts,

Simon Day and Mark Williams. Judi Dench impresses as a shrewd and faintly terrifying Elizabeth, though the idea of the monarch arriving incognito for the first night is a least one dramatic liberty too far.

*Shakespeare in Love*, it hardly need saying, will not find favour with the purist conversely, some of its more lyrical flourishes may not please the crowd. Yet it almost defies you not to have fun. Just as the staging of Will's *Romeo and Juliet* totters on the brink of catastrophe, there is so much in the tone and texture of John Madden's film that could have sent it crashing down to earth. That it stays triumphantly aloft is an heartening experience as recent cinema has provided.

High poetic intensity meets (sexless) Anglo-American allure: Joseph Fiennes and Gwyneth Paltrow provide the dazzle to varnish Stoppard's wit



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Barry Norman - THE RADIO TIMES

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NEW

"Sinks its teeth... like a  
Doberman with a raw steak."  
WHAT'S ON IN LONDON

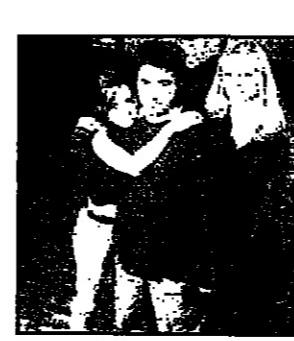
"...intelligent, funny, moving  
and above all brave."  
Phil Jupitus - UNIC

WARREN BEATTY  
**BULWORTH** WARREN BEATTY  
JULIE DREHER  
SCOTT SINGER  
NOW SHOWING AT SELECTED CINEMAS

THIS WEEK'S big theme: monogamy. James Toback's *Two Girls and A Guy*, shot in 11 days, promises heavy artillery but ends up a light skirmish. Two women stand on the doorstep of a SoHo loft waiting for their boyfriends to return. Desultory chat leads to confession, which in turn leads to discovery: they are waiting for one and the same man, an actor named Blake Allen. The feistier of the two, Lou (Natasha Gregson Wagner), breaks into his apartment and puzzles in Carla (Heather Graham); together they discuss him and wonder how long he's been duping them.

By the time the guy shows up, you're braced for something dreadful. The film certainly delivers on this: he's played by Robert Downey Jr. Once Blake has recovered from the shock of seeing his duplicitous exploded, he spends the next hour trying to weasel his way out of trouble. The women don't hold back. As Lou tells him: "You are a lying, mugging, misogynistic, unemployable, short, loft inheriting piece-of-shit fraud." Blake: "I'm short now, too, huh?"

While Toback tosses out the occasionally smart line, the film as a whole feels underwritten and meandering: there's plenty of rage here, but it's boxed into something resembling an actor's workshop. Downey has been let off the leash for this one, and practically tears himself in half as the egregious two-timer. His best efforts, however, can't rescue a scenario starved of oxygen and, come to think of it, plausibility.



Two Girls and a Guy

ing out bite-size slices of Cracker Barrel wisdom. That it's mostly set in the fabulous opulence of Jackie's enormous clapboard mansion is par for the course. As *Meet Joe Black* recently demonstrated, Hollywood prefers the dying to maintain impeccable taste in home furnishings. Chris Columbus directs as if he's handling a moral diagram: *Stepmom* is so full of understanding it made me want to throw up.

Peter Berg, a first-time director, opens a thick vein of black humour in *Very Bad Things*, the story of a bachelor party that gets grotesquely out of hand. A bridegroom, Kyle (Jon Favreau), and four middle-class jock friends check into a Las Vegas hotel, and proceed to whoop it up on booze and cocaine (Christian Slater, as one of the party, must be thanking his stars – he now gets paid for doing all the stuff he's been convicted for). The mood of piggish debauchery suddenly goes very sober when their romp ends with a call-girl dead on the bathroom floor; a security guard who discovers the body is then beaten to death. Having dismembered the corpses and buried them in the desert, the five friends head back home for Kyle's wedding.

The film then sits tight and waits for the first one to crack, though by this point you may find it difficult to care. Aiming for the giddy gruesomeness of *Shallow Grave*, Berg piles on a sadistic thrill on top of another without noticing how flat and charmless the whole enterprise feels. His basic ploy is to show five men yelling

## ALSO SHOWING

**TWO GIRLS AND A GUY** JAMES TOBACK (15) ■ **STEPMOM** CHRIS COLUMBUS (12) ■ **VERY BAD THINGS** PETER BERG (18)  
A MAN AND A WOMAN CLAUDE LELOUCH (PG)

hysterically into each other's face, and hope that we'll find it funny. The cast do themselves no favours – Daniel Stern, required to do most of the freaking out, has fallen a long way since his wonderful turn in *Diner*. Cameron Diaz, a natural with light comedy, is stuck with an appalling role as the whiny, wedding-obsessed fiancée. Hard to know what on earth persuaded her: it surely wasn't the puerile, mirthless script.

Claude Lelouch's *A Man and a Woman* looks diminished since its release in 1966. Irony has kicked out innocence, and modern audiences will probably snigger at what now

All films on release from Friday

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# Carry on nursing, please

We need nurses, but it seems nobody wants to be one. Except a new breed of highly articulate graduates. By Rachelle Thackray

**A** recent shortage of nurses in Birmingham hospitals caused one manager to lament, "We are all out recruiting like crazy, and we have taken on 100 from overseas." A dearth of National Health Service nurses is nothing new, of course. But this year's winter crisis has exposed the lack of slack in the system as never before – with an estimated 13,000 vacancies nationwide and horror stories about emergency cover.

Indeed, NHS trusts have launched recruitment drives in countries such as Finland, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia in sheer desperation. And while £210m is to be spent on improving the NHS, agency nurse cover still costs £192m a year, plus £41m to advertise for recruits.

So why the lack of British nurses? The obvious answer is image. Modern nursing simply isn't a serious career option for those with intelligence, self-motivation and initiative; more a tenure of lifelong, low-level drudgery. Or is it?

Graduates who have stuck out the training period and are about to enter the profession seem to be more positive and driven about their chosen career than nurses have ever been.

In addition, they are highly articulate, a quality perhaps less marked in previous nursing generations. They attest to the fact that it is possible to get job satisfaction and to carve an ambitious career path despite the problems, lack of funding and prejudices.

The enthusiasm is backed up by the efforts of the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) in promoting an intelligent approach by and to practitioners. Ten years ago, nurse education was moved from the arena of hospitals into that of higher education; 90 per cent of nurses now study for the Project 2000 diploma and 10 per cent take a degree course, currently four years long but soon to be reduced to three. That shift has led to better trained, more capable and empowered nurses – not theoretically minded disasters, says the RCN. Nurses in training now spend half their time learning practical skills, up from 40 per cent.

Craig Kirby, who is on sabbatical officer for the RCN's student association and part way through a four-year nursing degree at Oxford, says: "Nursing isn't just routines any more. We've not just learnt to do things the way it's always done. That's in the best interests of the patients, because they know that nurses have the expertise to explain to them and advocate for them."

Julia Skilton, 22, who gained four A-levels and is in the final year of her nursing degree at King's College,



The demands of modern medicine mean that nurses are no longer just doctors' little helpers: they have more responsibility and need to be better trained than ever before. Daily Record

London, agrees. "It's now a very autonomous job and you have an awful lot of responsibility. It's been extremely academic. We do communication studies, psychology, sociology; it's a holistic course, and everything's thrown in there."

Even those with a less academic bent are not debarred from entry. North America, higher education for nurses has been well established for years. Consequently, the Department of Health has finally admitted that an emphasis on "the intellectual challenge of nursing" and on nurses as "autonomous practitioners with the authority to make decisions" was needed.

The belief that "it requires nothing but a disappointment in love, the want of an object, or incapacity for other things, to turn a woman into a good nurse", as noted by Florence

Nightingale, is now as laughable as the idea that a stock-market analyst can train himself by using a shop till.

Nevertheless, problems in recruiting British nurses are not just about incorrect assumptions. The nursing student drop-out rate sometimes reaches 25 per cent – which, says Mr Kirby, is due to two major factors. One is financial hardship and the accumulation of debt, with no prospect of well paid work. Student nurses at King's College, for example, do a practical two-month unpaid placement after the summer term.

Julia Skilton is uncomplaining, but points out: "The problem comes at the beginning of August because not many people are willing to employ you for a couple of months." Newly qualified D grade nurses

start out on £12,855; if they move up a grade, they can expect £14,705.

Students also become discouraged by early exposure to others' low morale during clinical practice.

"Unfortunately, as it stands at the moment, it's not always a very positive experience," says Craig Kirby. "They are being exposed to this very early on, and they're not going to want to stay."

The RCN hopes to help by lobbying to improve practical skills – piloting an intensive skills training period immediately before registration – as in other professions, to ensure that new recruits are mentored successfully.

"Trusts and universities need to develop closer working links, and trusts in particular need to take

more ownership of the students on placement with them. However, as a result of the shortage of nurses, many trusts are now paying lip-service to the idea of a structured preceptorship, as experienced nurses struggle to cope with their own clinical workload," comments a recent RCN briefing.

Kirby believes that more structured training would also help.

"Having a career pathway is what's going to keep people in nursing – that they do see a step forward and the pay would reflect that," he says.

Long working hours, low pay and lack of ongoing training are off-putting, agree bright graduates.

When they can earn big bucks in management consultancy, why

should they slave away for little thanks on a hospital ward? As it is, one in four of the nation's nursing workforce tops up basic earnings with agency shifts. This issue is Julia Skilton's "main concern" – and she feels that NHS trusts are burying their heads in the sand.

"The trusts have had these advertising incentives. They've wanted to know our views. They give us gym membership, but what we need is adequate pay. They say 'Come and work for us, you'll have a great night-life.' But that's not the point.

We need crèches, things like that. If you're trying to look after a home, you don't have time for night-life."

But at least she can be confident that job security will never be a problem in the nursing profession.

## An Englishman in Brazil

### HELP DESK

YOUR CAREER PROBLEMS SOLVED BY THE EXPERTS

**The problem**  
My son left university over five years ago with a 2:1 in Spanish studies and high hopes. He accepted a part-time post teaching English in São Paulo, Brazil, but before long he landed himself a job as a reporter on a highly-respected financial newspaper – interviewing, among others, Kenneth Clarke and Malcolm Rifkind.

A year later, he became assistant editor and then managing editor on the news desk, commanding a salary of approximately £15,000. He never intended to stay in Brazil, however, and is now unsure about how to start again in England. He is naturally cautious of the idea of leaving a challenging and well-paid job – and is realistic enough to know that he is unlikely to receive a similar salary here.

He is now fluent in both Portuguese and Spanish and enjoys using these languages. He also enjoys journalism, but is prepared to be flexible and open-minded about changing career course if necessary. What should he do? Have his job prospects improved because of his wide experience in Brazil, or do they count for little in England? Should he risk coming home without a job waiting, or should he be now applying for jobs over the Internet?

MRS J FOX, LONDON

**The solutions**  
James Roberts, Deputy Foreign Editor, *The Independent*, says:  
Your son has progressed quickly in a challenging environment and this should count strongly in his favour when he returns to England. However, he must prepare the ground for

his return properly, and ensure he approaches organisations that will value what he has to offer. If he wants to continue working on newspapers, he should not burn his bridges in Brazil, but take perhaps a month's leave in England and contact the Foreign Editor of every national broadsheet newspaper. He should bring examples of his work, and be prepared – hopefully over lunch, but perhaps in a hurried 10 minutes squeezed into his contact's day – to give an account of himself and his experiences that would show what an asset he would be on a Foreign Desk. He should also consider the Business pages.

If he chooses to come back without a job, he should at least have a good set of contacts and recommendations. He may not get an offer of a staff job, but a contract. If it is what he wants, he should take it. This can lead to the offer of a staff job if he performs well, and when company circumstances allow. I would have thought a reasonable salary would be £30,000 to £35,000.

Charles Paterson of Charles Paterson Search & Selection (0171-493 8911), says:  
A good way of obtaining full-time work on national newspapers is to start by doing freelance shifts on several papers – and if you look in BRAD (British Rate Advertising Data) at your local library, it lists major national, regional and financial newspapers. You could then ring on behalf of your son and get the names of the editor, and news and financial editors. Your son should then send his CV with cuttings, translated into English, to the relevant editors. You could help by following up the CV on the telephone.

INTERVIEWS BY CARMEN MIDDLEDITCH

If you have a work problem and want expert advice, write to Carmen Middleditch, Fast Track, Features, *The Independent*, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E1 5DL; fax 0171-293 2182; e-mail: c.fielding@independent.co.uk

## A-Z OF EMPLOYERS

### MCDONALD'S

Age: 25 years in the UK.

**History:** The first US restaurant opened in Des Plaines, Illinois, in 1955, and in 1974, McDonald's Golden Arches Restaurants Ltd was set up in the UK as a joint venture between the US restaurant chain and two businessmen, one of whom was British. By 1983, McDonald's Corporation was the sole owner of the UK branches. The price of a Big Mac has quadrupled since the early days: from 45p to £1.84.

**Address:** Headquarters are in Oak Brook, near Chicago; UK head office is in East Finchley; regional offices in Glasgow, Salford and Sutton Coldfield.

**Ambience:** Offices are open-plan – bright, airy, and friendly. The only person in the company to have an office door is the chairman, "but it's always open". Operations management use a hot-desking system.

**Vital statistics:** The first UK restaurant was the 3,000th branch, and there are now more than 23,000 in 110 countries serving 38 million customers. The UK's restaurants employ 38,233 restaurant staff, 2,746 managers and 679 office staff. In addition, more than 12,000 work for McDonald's franchised restaurants, which make up 26 per cent of the UK total. Total sales in 1997 came to £1.088bn. This year the company hopes to create 5,000 new jobs with 100 new restaurants.

**Lifestyle:** According to a spokeswoman, "there's no limit to how far you can progress".



within two years of starting, you could be running a restaurant with a turnover of a million quid and a staff of more than 60. Trainee business managers may also get to assist with opening new restaurants: 30 from the United Kingdom are on secondment in countries including South Africa, Iceland, and Pakistan.

**Leadership and communications are important," says a spokeswoman. For those who want to be accountants with the company, it's even harder to get in: 200 people apply for just two places, although you don't need an accountancy degree to get in. For application details for both schemes, call 0181-700 7000.**

**Training:** The company is accredited with the nationally recognised "Investors in People" award. The Management Training Centre in East Finchley is the national facility, providing training for around 2,500 managers per year.

**Facilities:** Subsidised lunch is offered at all offices and East Finchley and Salford offices have on-site health centres.

**Who's the boss?** Chief Executive is Andrew Taylor, who rose through the ranks having joined as a Management trainee in 1979. Chairman is Paul Preston.

RACHELLE THACKRAY

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#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR DISABLED PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (ACDET)

##### Chair • Committee Member - representing employer issues

The Secretary of State for Education and Employment invites applications for the post of ACDET Chair and Committee member. Both positions are unpaid.

ACDET is an Advisory Body sponsored by the Department for Education and Employment. Members are people with disabilities, employers, and representatives of trade unions and disability organisations. It advises Ministers and officials on:

- securing equality of participation in employment, self employment and training opportunities for disabled people, in particular those with significant impairments;
- recruitment, promotion and retention of disabled employees and support services covering their employment, self employment, careers advice and training;
- research on programmes and services;
- the effectiveness of D/EE funded labour market interventions for helping disabled people.

The CHAIRPERSON will:

- oversee the effective and efficient discharge of ACDET functions;
- act as the principal point of contact with Ministers and other interested organisations;
- represent ACDET and its objectives publicly.

APPLICANTS should have:

- ability to manage and lead a team to ensure it works well and achieves results;
- credibility with organisations of or for disabled people;
- proven knowledge, interest and commitment to promoting effective employment and training opportunities for disabled people;
- ability and willingness to undertake public engagements;
- good interpersonal, presentation and communication skills.

The Chair and Committee Member posts are unpaid but relevant expenses will be paid. Successful candidates will be appointed for 3 years and attend 4-5 meetings a year. They are expected to attend additional meetings and events in any year, particularly the Chair in a representative role.

For further information and an application form please send a postcard with your name/address and an indication of which post(s) you are interested in to:

JON LYNN, D/EE, LEVEL 5, CAXTON HOUSE, 6-12 TOTHILL STREET,  
LONDON SW1H 9NA. Closing date: 22 February 1999

Applications are particularly welcome from people with disabilities, people from ethnic minority groups and women.  
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Please quote ref: JG14. Website: <http://www.vso.org.uk>



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This post is funded by the National Lottery Charities Board for three years.

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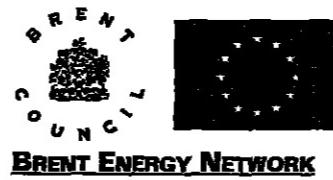
Full-time, c£14,000 p.a.

A graduate looking for a first job in the voluntary sector? Working closely with the Director, you will help raise funds from companies and trusts. Experience as a volunteer useful. IT skills essential. Day release for relevant study possible and specialist support provided. 1 year contract, with the expectation of renewal.

For details and an application form, send an A4 SAE (49p stamp) to: Caroline O'Donnell, LMCA, Unit 212, 16 Baldwins Gardens, London EC1N 7RZ, marked MSM or PA.

Closing dates: February 10th 1999 (MSM), February 17th 1999 (PA).

LMCA is working towards becoming an equal opportunities employer



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Caroline McCall, Environmental Services Directorate, Brent House,  
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Tel: 0181 937 5304.  
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T1 Application (I), Explore Worldwide Ltd,  
1 Frederick Street, Aldershot, Hants GU11 5LQ.  
[www.explore.co.uk/tour-leaders.htm](http://www.explore.co.uk/tour-leaders.htm)

## APPOINTMENTS/13

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Urban Forum is a small national voluntary organisation set up in 1974 to promote the interests of community and voluntary groups in urban policy, especially regeneration. All posts offered on two or three year contracts, renewable subject to funding.

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17.5 hours Salary Package c £25,000

You will manage and develop Forum Information and Communication technology systems. Key roles include design, writing and production of a monthly journal, publications and conducting Forum relations with the press and media. You will develop web sites and channels of electronic communication. At least three years experience is required of design, writing, editing and producing publications, press liaison and dealing with printers. Knowledge of relevant software applications is need with good communication skills.

Application forms (no CVs) available from: Urban Forum, 4 Denes Court, St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4V 5AA. Completed applications to be returned by Friday 5th February. Interviews will be held week beginning February 15th.

Urban Forum is committed to equal opportunities.



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# Get set for the big bang

**Fast-track civil justice is almost with us, ready or not. And there are fears that some lawyers are not.** By Grania Langdon-Down

Judges have a reputation for being resistant to change, but they have taken the lead in preparing for the "big bang" which will shortly introduce a system of fast-track civil justice.

And lawyers who have yet to get to grips with the radical changes that will come into force in the civil courts on 26 April should not expect a period of grace from judges. Judge Paul Collins, director of the Judicial Studies Board, has been masterminding the training of judges in the Access to Justice reforms first proposed by Lord Woolf in 1996. Judge Collins says that the 800 full-time judges would be ready for the start, although the "forced" timetable for training means that the seminars for the 1,600 part-time judges will not be completed until June.

But there is a consensus among judges that as the reforms become law on 26 April, they will have to be put into effect from that date. Judge Collins says: "We cannot start off on the basis that judges will say: 'We will allow you a running-in period.' Some judges would take a strict view, and some judges a lax view of how long that should be. That would mean different standards would be applied in different parts of the country and that would be unacceptable. However, judges will not be looking for conflict with the legal profession. In individual cases, judges will use their discretion to prevent injustices being caused."

The reforms are designed to cut costs and delays through a unified set of court procedures. Judges will be responsible for managing cases and setting timetables for hearings. Cases will be assigned to one of three "tracks" depending on the size of the claim, including a fast track for the

bulk of claims between £5,000 and £15,000, which will be limited to a one-day trial. There will also be pressure to mediate rather than litigate.

The Lord Chancellor decided last year to take the "big bang" approach to implementing the reforms, although the information technology needed to run the new system would not be ready until at least the year 2000, and senior legal figures were warning that the 26 April date was "too soon".

The rules, practice guidance and pre-action protocols were finally published on the Lord Chancellor's Department web site on the Internet last week. The printed version is published tomorrow by the Stationery Office at £250. Conferences, seminars and workshops are being held around the country. But how prepared the legal profession and their clients are - whether big corporations, insurance companies or individuals - is open to question.

Harriet Kimbell is a member of the Rules Committee which is chaired by Lord Woolf, the architect of the reforms. She is running 44 seminars between now and 25 March for some of the top 100 law firms in England and Wales.

"What alarms me somewhat is what the other firms are doing. Some firms have really grasped the nettle and are very enthusiastic about the reforms - while others are dead silent," she says.

For Tom Custance, a litigation partner with City law firm Herbert Smith, the emphasis now is on preparing clients for the changes. The firm held a seminar this week for more than 200 representatives of their clients, at which Lord Musgill outlined the impact of the changes. The firm is also offering individual clients workshops to take them through the aspects of the re-

forms that will most affect them.

"There has been a view that the Woolf reforms are all about small disputes and don't affect the big players," says Custance. That is not true. A big company may not bring much litigation but, when on the receiving end of claims, they should be aware of what is happening at both ends.

"I think some clients are saying:

'Let's wait and see what happens.' But the message from the courts is: 'This is happening on 26 April and don't expect any leniency.' But he adds that the powers that be have also recognised that there is scope for the legal profession to exploit inconsistencies in the new system, and have appealed to them to work in partnership with the courts.

Ms Kimbell advises that solicitors should keep detailed notes of any difficulties that they come up against after the reforms come in.

"If things do not work at the coal face, then they will have to be changed. The rules are not written in stone and we will look at them again at the end of the year to see how they are working. Our immediate task will be looking at areas we haven't touched yet - such as enforcement and appeals."

For David Bacon, one of five partners with Northampton solicitors Borneo Martell, the prospect of Woolf on the horizon has already prompted a more open approach from some insurers and their lawyers over the last few months.

He says: "Come April, I suspect that those who are bang up-to-date may try to catch others on the hop,

make overt and serious attempts to negotiate settlement of claims at all stages of the procedure. We need to think about whether, on a case-by-case basis or as part of our firm's strategy, we should start to operate within that new concept now, anticipating the world that is to come."

If lawyers find the reforms daunting, how will they affect the lay per-

sonal courts will necessarily have the resources to deal with them."

Mariene Winfield, senior policy officer at the National Consumer Council, says that the reforms could be a boon for consumers with their emphasis on alternatives to litigation, the narrowing of issues, and judges ensuring playing fields between parties. However, she does have misgivings.

"We have some concerns that there has not been a coherent strategy for informing the public about the new procedures," she says. "Litigants in person could find themselves on the fast track with very fast moving timetables and heavy sanctions if steps are missed. It is right to keep a case moving, but that has to be based on people knowing what is going on."

For solicitor Tom Custance, the question whether or not the reforms will work will depend on the resources available to the courts, the calibre of the procedural judges and the extent to which the legal profession and their clients want to co-operate.

"But, like it or loathe it, they are going to happen and we are going to have to make the best of it."

Lay people who are likely to be involved in litigation will also be affected by the introduction of fast-track civil justice.

● Familiarise yourself with the Rules now. Anyone making an application now for a half- or full-day hearing will probably be given a date after 26 April, so documents must be prepared under the new rules.

● Under the current rules, if you win, for example, two out of three issues at trial, the judge generally awards full costs. Under the new rules, you will only be awarded two-thirds.

Although the new rules say that nothing allowed on costs now will be disallowed after 26 April, there is a precedent for costs being limited in that way and lawyers may find that they are only allowed two-thirds of their pre-April costs despite expecting full costs.

● Clients need to understand the significance of the new statements of truth which will accompany any claim, to decide who will sign them, and need to know what that signature will mean. They also need to understand the new duty of disclosure and the need to ensure searches for relevant material and information are done properly.

but there may also be some reluctance to start the whole process until people see how the land lies.

In the area of personal injury claims, Ian Walker, president of the Association of Personal Injury Lawyers, says that solicitors will have to be able to show that they have "bought into" the letter and spirit of the new rules.

"We know that we have got to accept earlier and wider disclosure of information, co-operation with the defendants over expert evidence and investigations, and that we must

son, particularly as tighter controls on legal aid may lead to more people representing themselves.

According to Ms Kimbell: "The new rules are in plain English, without a word of Latin. An intelligent person should be able to wade through them, although their sheer size makes them intimidating."

"But it is an overriding objective of the reforms that judges should try to even out any imbalances between the parties at every stage of a case. This should help litigants in person, although I am not convinced the

parties will depend on the resources available to the courts, the calibre of the procedural judges and the extent to which the legal profession and their clients want to co-operate.

"But, like it or loathe it, they are going to happen and we are going to have to make the best of it."

## The Jammers' edge

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violence involved. Family Lawyers are skilled in negotiating on behalf of their client, working towards the best possible outcome for a situation which the couple think is hopeless. Couples who can still communicate with one another will be encouraged to discuss how best to resolve visits with the children, the splitting up of property and financial support where appropriate.

People find it increasingly difficult to differentiate between the issue of children and that of property. Divorces have become driven by the acquisition of assets, rather than a fair and amicable resolution.

Family Lawyers are trying to persuade their clients that the best route is the one that leads to understanding and fair resolution, not fierce court battles and mud slinging.

Divorce is a very difficult process. What is needed is a legal process that enables people to resolve their disputes sensibly. A process that helps people to move on and build a new life.

Money means power in any relationship, whether business or marriage. The availability of legal aid and the present approach of Family Lawyers helps to bring about a level playing field and reverse some of the present power imbalances between men and women. We must never go back to the bygone age in which the financially stronger party dictated the outcome of most family disputes. Society doesn't want to turn back the clock.

Hilary Siddle is chairman of the Law Society's Family Law Committee

## Act now to ease the pain

**Compensation payments for injury to feelings or unfair dismissal could soon rocket.** By Linda Tsang

WHILE THE press unearthed pictures of the "former glamour model" who was awarded £23,000 for injury to feelings in a sexual harassment claim against her employer last week, employment lawyers were down-playing the likelihood of other claimants looking for similar sums.

The award in that case included an amount that was almost double the previous highest reported award made by an industrial tribunal for injury to feelings.

But it is unlikely that there will be a repetition here of one of the highest awards given by a jury in a sexual harassment case in the US - which was against a law firm, Baker & McKenzie in 1992, of 10 per cent

of the firm's gross fee, almost \$7m. This was reduced by half on appeal last year.

According to Janet Gaymer, head of employment at the City law firm Simmons & Simmons, "in that case, there was a different system, with a jury awarding a sum to the plaintiff. The UK has been playing catch-up with the US in some areas, but you certainly would not get such an award here. There are set guidelines; each case has to be decided on the basis of its facts and merits."

David Cockburn, a partner at

Pattinson & Brewer, says that "the amount of the award for injury to feelings of £23,000 was much higher than the usual award of £5,000, with £1,000 to £2,000 the norm across the country". He adds that the employer may appeal and the award may be reduced.

But such cases form a tiny proportion of industrial tribunal claims - about 10 per cent of the 100,000-plus cases that are heard by the tribunals in England and Wales each year. Mr Cockburn says "the average amount on offer is not a great

incentive to go through what must be a difficult time to establish harassment, especially if the press are going to trawl through your background".

In fact, the majority of industrial tribunal claims are for unfair dismissal and, with the Fairness at Work Bill (which is published today) raising the compensation limit and shortening the qualifying period to claim to one year, the number of claims is likely to rise. Already, some employment lawyers have advised employers to dismiss staff now, before the

limit for compensation is raised from £12,000 to £50,000.

But Mr Cockburn says that "the lifting of the limit may have a significant impact for the dismissal of high earners in the City of London, particularly with the shake-out in the financial sector. Otherwise, with most cases, the average award does not come near the present cap of £12,000."

His advice to any employees who think they may be likely to be dismissed is, if possible, not to leave their job before the Fairness at Work Bill comes into force. He adds that it will be difficult to prove that they were dismissed to save money in an unfair dismissal claim unless, for example, they can produce an internal memo stating that that was the reason.

But he considers that such cases will be rare: "Most employers are more far-sighted, and have a better grasp of industrial relations."

The Fairness at Work Bill, with its family-friendly policies, is likely to come into force at the end of July. One of the other major changes will be how employers deal with trade unions and employee representation generally as "employee representation" is going to be just the flavour of the month, but the driving-force in industrial relations over the next five years.

"For employers, the new Act will mean that they will have to rethink their strategy," says Mr Cockburn. "Those who have diverted the human resources or personnel functions to line managers may have to put some thought into the proper management of their people. For employees, all they have to do is go to work and get their money. In theory, they will be able to spend more time with their families, and the pendulum has swung more in their favour while also trying to retain the competitiveness of British industry."

Couples are under huge amounts of stress when getting divorced. Some people approach their solicitor for initial advice and others only visit a solicitor when every other route has failed. The very last thing they should then face is the prospect of being launched

into a legal battle. Everyone recognises this. At the moment, solicitors try to make the process as painless as possible. Family Lawyers will take this philosophy one step further.

When the Family Law Act 1996 is fully implemented in 2000, before couples can even get divorced, they will have had to have sorted out all the financial aspects of their married lives.

There is common agreement that the emphasis in divorce should be conciliation, discussion and joint decision - especially if children are involved. There are no winners in divorce, only losers - with children coming off worst.

The Law Society firmly believes in the non-conflict approach to divorce. That is why today we are launching the Family Law Panel, Family Lawyers.

This is a unique scheme designed to help people facing divorce to find the right solicitor to support them through this difficult phase in their lives.

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### CLASSIFIED

Legal Notices	Metro Hearts	Independent Hearts
INSOLVENCY ACT 1986 SIMON'S SAVOURY LIMITED	VIRGINIA CHARLES	
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 96 of the Insolvency Act 1986 that a Meeting of Creditors of the above named Company will be held at Quality Search Centre, Hazelwood Business Park, Hazelwood, Duxford, CB2 2LP on 2 February 1999 at 11.30am for the purposes mentioned in Section 97(1) of the said Act.	The professional matchmaking service for people of quality and integrity	
A lot of the names and addresses of the Company's Creditors may be inspected free of charge between 10.00am and 5.00pm at Cottrell Chambers, 151 High Street, Leeds LS1 4PF on the two calendar days preceding the date of the Meeting.		
Creditors wishing to vote at the meeting may do so by giving notice in writing to the Secretary in person or by post. Details of the place and date of the meeting are as follows:		
WITNESSED IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this 22nd day of January 1999.		
By Order of the Board MR DICKINSON Director		
The Insolvency Act 1986 B1 WATTS TRANSPORT LIMITED (In Liquidation)		
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Maurice Raymond Duxford FPA, of Poplars, & Appleby, 4 Chancery Square, London, EC4M 6AB, 0171 580 1000, is liquidator of the said Company by the members and creditors on 19th January 1999.		
M.R. DUXFORD, Liquidator		
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## THURSDAY RADIO

**RADIO 1**  
(97.5-99MHz FM)  
6.30 Zoo Ball. 9.00 Simon Mayo.  
12.00 Kevin Grainger. 2.00 Mark  
Radcliffe. 4.00 Chris Moyles. 5.45  
Newsbeat. 6.00 Clive Warren. 8.00  
Steve Lamacq - Evening Session.  
10.00 Trade Update. 10.30 John  
Pest. 12.00 Andy Kershaw. See  
*Pick of the Day*. 2.00 Emma B.  
4.00 - 6.30 Scott Mills.

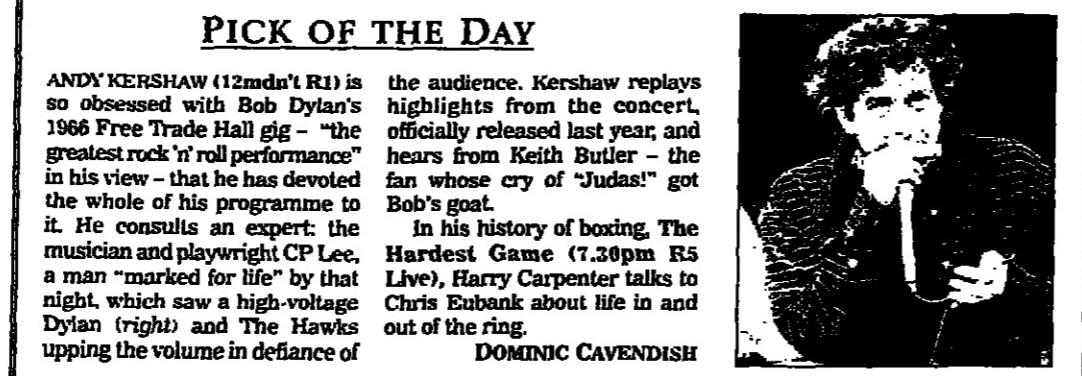
**RADIO 2**  
(89.0-92MHz FM)  
6.00 Sarah Kennedy. 7.30 Wake  
Up to Hogan. 9.30 Ken Bruce.  
12.00 Jimmy Young. 2.00 Ed Stew-  
art. 5.05 Johnnie Walker. 7.00  
David Allan. 8.00 Paul Jones. 9.00  
Barry忌 Comedy Classics: *The  
Goon Show* - Siege of Fort Night.  
9.30 Showcase: *Redeeming Brian*.  
10.00 Melly Talks Jazz. 10.30  
Richard Allinson. 12.00 Katrina  
Leskanich. 3.00 - 4.00 Alex Lester.

**RADIO 3**  
(90.2-92.4MHz FM)  
6.00 On Air.  
9.00 Masterworks.  
10.30 Artist of the Week.  
11.00 Sound Stories.  
12.00 Composer of the Week:  
Taverner.  
1.00 The Radio 3 Lunchtime Con-  
cert. The last of three recitals of  
Haydn string quartets recorded at  
the Royal Northern College of Music  
as part of *Haydnfest 99*.  
2.00 The BBC Orchestra.  
4.00 Ensemble.  
4.45 Music Machine.  
5.00 In Tune.  
7.30 Performance on 3. Conductor  
Richard Hickox, Joan Rodgers (so-  
prano), Anthony Rolfe Johnson  
(tenor), BBC Symphony Chorus. Brit-  
ish Ballad of Heroes. Vaughan  
Williams: *Symphony No 3 (A Pas-  
toral Symphony)*. Howells: *Hymns  
paradisi*.

9.35 Postscript. Five programmes  
in which the work of a writer from  
the past who argued with passion  
for change is introduced by a contem-  
porary outspoken voice. 4: Mary  
Wainwright introduces excerpts from  
John Stuart Mill's essays *'On Liberty'*  
and *'The Subjection of Women'*. Also  
included are excerpts from the work  
of Harriet Taylor Mill, whose thinking  
profoundly influenced her husband.

7.30 Fiona Shaw.

10.00 Music Restored. Lucia Skeap-



## PICK OF THE DAY

**ANDY KERSHAW** (12mdu's R1) is so obsessed with Bob Dylan's 1966 Free Trade Hall gig - "the greatest rock 'n' roll performance" in his view - that he has devoted the whole of his programme to it. He consults an expert: the musician and playwright CP Lee, a man "marked for life" by that night, which saw a high-voltage Dylan (right) and The Hawks upping the volume in defiance of

the audience. Kershaw replays highlights from the concert, officially released last year, and hears from Keith Butler - the fan whose cry of "Judas!" got Bob's goat.

In his history of boxing, *The Hardest Game* (7.30pm R5 Live), Harry Carpenter talks to Chris Eubank about life and out of the ring.

DOMINIC CAVENDISH

ing introduces some first works, in-  
cluding Beethoven's first piano  
sonata, the Sonata in F minor, Op 2  
No 1, played by Ronald Brautigam;  
Corelli's first violin sonata, played by  
Fabio Blondi; and Monteverdi's first  
madrigal sung by the Consort of  
Musica.

10.45 **Night Waves**. Composers,  
aristocratic bankers and writers were  
among the subjects painted by In-  
gres, the leading portraitist of his  
age. Paul Allen discusses his work  
and the insight it gives into 19th-century  
French history as a major exhibi-  
tion opens at the National Gallery in  
London. Plus first-night news from  
the opening of Alan Ayckbourn's new  
version of Ostrovsky's tragicomic  
satire on Russian life, *The Forest*.

11.30 **Jazz Notes**.

12.00 **Composer of the Week**: Pur-  
cell (R).

1.00 - 6.00 **Through the Night**.

**RADIO 4** (92.4-94.6MHz FM)

6.00 Today.

9.00 NEWS: In Our Time with  
Melvyn Bragg.

9.30 Transplantations. (R)

9.45 Serial: The Victorian Internet.

10.00 NEWS: Woman's Hour.

11.00 NEWS: From Our Own Corre-  
spondent.

11.30 Old Dog and the Partridge.

12.00 NEWS: You and Yours.

12.57 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.30 Hidden Treasures.

2.00 NEWS: The Archers.

2.30 Afternoon Play: Nightworkers.

3.00 NEWS: Call You and Yours:

0870 010 0444.

3.30 The Vale.  
3.45 This Sceptred Isle.  
4.00 NEWS: Law in Action.  
4.20 The Material World.  
5.00 PM.  
5.57 Weather.

6.00 Six O'Clock News.

6.30 Yes, Minister. (R)

7.00 NEWS: The Archers.

7.45 Inner Voices: Silly Me'. Written  
and performed by Rikky Beadle

Blair (4/10).

7.50 NEWS: Case History. The  
Kaiser'. Professor Roy Porter recon-  
siders the performance of political  
figures of the 20th century in light of  
their health. During the First World  
War, the Kaiser became the most  
hated man in Britain. Would people  
have felt the same if they had real-  
ised that he had suffered appalling  
treatment because of a disability? (R)

8.30 The Week in Westminster.

Steve Richards of the New States-  
man takes a look behind the scenes.

9.00 NEWS: Testbeds. Vanessa

Collingridge explores the technolo-  
gies that shape our lives.

9.30 In Our Time with Melvyn

Bragg.

10.00 NEWS: The World Tonight.

10.45 Book at Bedtime: The Sound  
of Trumpets. By John Mortimer. Terry

Fifteen goes horse-riding with Agnes

Simcox and canvassing with his

beautiful wife Kate, as his appear-  
ance on a local radio chat show has

not been favourably received.

11.00 NEWS: World of Pub. A four-  
part comedy by Tony Roche: 4:

Doddy Phil comes up with yet another  
scheme to improve the for-

tunes of Barry and Garry's pub. Spe-  
cial guest Edith Piaf. With Phil Corn-  
well, Alastair McGowan.

11.30 Experimental Feature: Laugh-  
ing Close Enough for Jazz.

12.00 News.

12.30 The Late Book: Round Ire-  
land with a Fridge.

12.45 Shipping Forecast.

1.00 As World Service.

5.30 World News.

5.45 Indostra Forecast.

5.45 Prayer for the Day.

5.47 - 6.00 Farming Today.

**VIRGIN RADIO** (12.5, 17.7-18.2MHz MW 105.6MHz FM)  
6.00 Danny Baker. 8.30 Russ

Williams. 1.00 Nick Abbott. 4.00

Harriet Scott/Al Pete and Geoff

from 6.45. 7.30 Pete & Geoff. 10.00

Mark Forrest. 11.00 James Merritt.

4.30 - 6.30 Richard Allam.

**RADIO SCOTLAND**

6.00 Daybreak. 6.30 Good Morn-  
ing Scotland. 8.45 Fred Macaulay.

10.00 News; Weather. 10.30 Now

You're Talking. 11.00 The Scottish

Connection. 11.45 Storyline. 12.00

Grassroots. 12.30 News After

Noon. 12.58 Weather. 1.00 News.

1.05 The Usual Suspects. 2.00 -

12.04 News; Shipping Forecast.

5.54 - 5.57 Shipping Forecast.

11.30 - 12.00 Today in Parliament.

**RADIO 4 LW** (9.8kHz LW)

9.45 - 10.00 Daily Service. 12.00

- 12.04 News; Shipping Forecast.

5.54 - 5.57 Shipping Forecast.

11.30 - 12.00 Today in Parliament.

**RADIO 5 LIVE** (69.3, 90.9kHz MW)

6.00 Breakfast.

9.00 Nicky Campbell.

12.00 The Midday News.

1.00 Russell and Co.

4.00 Drive.

7.00 News Extra.

7.30 The Hardest Game. Continuing

the series in which former BBC box-

ing correspondent Harry Carpenter

reflects on the sport from the 1950s

to the present day. This week, he

talks to Chris Eubank. See *Pick of the*

*Day*.

8.00 Inside Edge. Rob Bonnet and

the team investigate the issues that

affect the sporting world.

9.00 Hoops. Fat Freddy M rounds

up the latest news from the British

basketball scene.

**TALK RADIO**

6.00 Big Boys Breakfast with David

Banks & Nick Farnell. 9.00 Scott

Chisholm. 1.00 Anna Raeburn. 3.00

Peter Dealey. 5.00 SportZone. 7.00

Andy Gray. 8.00 James Whale.

12.00 - 6.00 Ian Collins.

**9.30 Sportshop**. Trixie Rawlinson  
presents the sports consumer pro-  
gramme, including sporting investi-  
gations and news of all the latest  
sporting gadgets.

10.00 Late Night Live.

1.00 Up All Night.

5.00 - 6.00 Morning Reports.

**CLASSIC FM** (100.0-101.9MHz FM)

6.00 Nick Baker. 8.00 Henry Kelly.

12.00 Requests. 2.00 Concerto.

3.00 Jamie Crichton. 6.30 Newsnight.

7.00 Smooth Classics at Seven.

9.00 Evening Concert. 11.00 Alan

Mann. 2.00 Concerto. 3.00 - 6.00

Mark Griffiths.

**VIRGIN RADIO**

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Williams. 1.00 Nick Abbott. 4.00

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10.00 News; Weather. 10.30 Now

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Connection. 11.45 Storyline. 12.00







MISCELLANEOUS

## 2/EDUCATION

# Stars who can't find the time

With an ever greater emphasis being put on research, is university teaching being affected?

By Lucy Hodges



**R**ecived wisdom has it that research and teaching have a symbiotic relationship. In higher education, they are two different organisms but they exist in intimate association and to one another's mutual benefit. But do they? The question is relevant as the United Kingdom struggles to decide what kind of higher education system needs at the end of the millennium, and as academics prepare frenetically for the next Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) in 2001. That exercise produces the league table of heavy hitters in research, and determines the lion's share of research funding.

The fact is that academic life is dominated as never before by the need to produce research for publication in learned journals so that departments may stink in the RAE and bring universities lots of lovely lucre. The Higher Education Funding Council may argue that the purpose of the RAE is to complement research in selected institutions and departments, but its effect has been to push everyone into a mad scramble for research money, leaving teaching as the Cinderella.

Academics who are no good at research are being ruthlessly axed. Queen's College Belfast, for example, has been engaged in such pruning; Queen Mary and Westfield in London is pondering a similar exercise. It does not seem to mind whether academics can teach. What counts is research. We are seeing the same phenomenon here as in America, students choose a university with a glittering reputation for research by postgraduate teaching assistants because the going academics are preoccupied with – you guessed it – research.

Gwenllian Lloyd, head of the department of the conventional view that teaching and research were all of a piece. Higher education institution gained "intellectual and spiritual vitality" from research and lecturers benefited from communicating their findings to students. "Publication is itself a form of teaching, and many scholars acknowledge that their published work has gained much from the discipline of the lecture, the class, and the tutorial," he said. The Robins view has held sway for much of the past 30 years, and still does.

Professor John Pratt, director of the centre for institutional studies at the University of East London, reckons it's for students of new universities. Because they will become practitioners in a changing world, they need basic skills, and inquisitive and flexible minds, to advance knowledge and practices – and they will only learn these things from being taught by teachers who have engaged in investigation of some kind. "If you're going to be genuinely convincing and effective as a teacher, you've got to have some experience of advancing knowledge or practice in your own right," he says. Not all countries think this way, however. In France, research is largely concentrated in a national cult, and in institutes called 'grands organismes', not in universities. In Germany it is spread out between universities and a wide range of other organisations and it is conducted in relatively few universities, and in research institutes.

Some students complain that academics are too wrapped up in research to help them with their studies

Tom Craig

"The problem is that the job of a university teacher has never been defined," says Eric Robins, author of the seminal Penguin book *The New Professoriate*. Tutor lecturers simply find that the conventional view that teaching and research were all of a piece. Higher education institution gained "intellectual and spiritual vitality" from research and lecturers benefited from communicating their findings to students. "Publication is itself a form of teaching, and many scholars acknowledge that their published work has gained much from the discipline of the lecture, the class, and the tutorial," he said. The Robins view has held sway for much of the past 30 years, and still does.

One academic, Professor Lewis Eton, of University College London, has drawn a distinction between research and scholarship. He argues that scholarship – understanding and knowing – is not necessarily necessary for teaching. It also helps research. But it is not measured.

The first study to ask students what they thought – is subtitled looking at the issue, the teaching how to write a novel, teaching how to teach, it helps to have written one'

"At times, it enhances teaching to have done independent work in a subject – if you're writing a novel, it helps to have written one'

"But some research is a bloody waste of time – a lot of it is phoney, self-serving and obsessed with status, which is harmful, narrowing the mind rather than broadening it."

Probably the most outspoken of the UK experts questioning the link between teaching and research, Robinson advocates a rethink on where research is best done. Another critic – Professor Ian McNay of Greenwich University – says it is

researchers who are seen as the teaching experts. "The students in our focus groups saw clear benefits from staff involvement in research," explains Professor Alan Jenkins of Oxford Brookes. "Students are winning increased support because of what are seen as the teaching effects of the Research Assessment Exercise." Professor Graham Gibbs, co-director of the Centre for Higher Education Practice at the Open University, says: "There have been a large number of research studies which compare academics as teachers. There is no correlation between the excellence as researchers with their excellence as teachers. There is no correlation between the two at all. The evidence is absolutely clear-cut. Students don't do any worse or any better if they are taught by someone who is an excellent researcher. In fact, recent studies have shown a negative correlation, so that the better you are as a researcher, the worse as a teacher."

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The telecoms sector is thriving, and offers graduates and post-graduates good opportunities. By Stephen Pritchard

MANUFACTURING and engineering have been hit by the strong pound and the recent economic downturn. But one sector remains healthy, even buoyant: telecommunications. Expansion in the UK and overseas, coupled with growth in services such as mobile phones and the Internet, means the need for skilled specialists is higher than ever.

For engineers and computer scientists, the telecoms industry offers some of the best opportunities to plan their careers. Graduate, the telecoms companies offer decent salaries, with growth in services such as mobile phones and the Internet, means the need for skilled specialists is higher than ever.

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## 4/EDUCATION

For a troubled school, a fresh start is the only alternative to closure, but there are problems. By John Dryden, head teacher at Alderman Derbyshire, the school he is determined to get back on track



# Is reincarnation the way to

John Dryden, head teacher at Alderman Derbyshire, the school he is determined to get back on track

**A** darm, a big 18-year-old with two large gold rings in one ear, walls right up to head teacher John Dryden, who is standing in the front hall of one of the worst schools in Britain. He towers over the teacher and charges his shoulder: "Sir, come and look at my maths work, five pages, it's really good." The head smiles delightedly and promises he will.

That is one hopeful sign at Alderman Derbyshire, a Nottingham comprehensive for which this month was earmarked for a formal fresh start. All the staff, from the head down, are losing their jobs and will have to reapply to a new board of governors and even the schools' name will change when it reopens in September.

Parents hope it is the sight of truanting pupils inside the school, slanting around a classroom block in a gang during lesson time. They pass by a window, crouching to keep out of view of any teacher, before swinging off to roam around. They have either sneaked out of class or been sent out for bad behaviour. What will they learn that day?

Can a school like Alderman Derbyshire be turned round? Last summer, only 5 per cent of pupils taking GSCEs got five or more grades A to C, putting Alderman Derbyshire among the

worst performers in the country. Truants have been rife, large numbers of students were out of control and certainly near it," he says.

But he declines my request to sit on a lesson. "My first priority is the pupils, and they have enough to contend with."

There are schools suffering even greater levels of disadvantage even though, but this one appears well through, but this one appears nearly coal mines have closed, and businesses which depended on the

reputation makes it extremely difficult to recruit and retain good teachers. Pupils have often been poorly taught by people who don't stay long. So they achieve little, bunk off, and misbehave, but spring flowers – plant out the tubs by the iron entrance. The plantwork appears fresh, and grittier and litter seem absent.

Mr Dryden, courteous and energetic, calls attention to the lush in front hall and the empty corridors

leading off from it. "There are four classrooms just above us, and if the school received a damning report after an Ofsted inspection, and was forced to close, I would have to stick to my guns, and the prospect of closure unless it was turned around."

The inspectors found teachers were having to spend far too much time trying to control a large range of disengaged pupils – which meant that those who wanted to learn could not.

Over the next two terms, Mr Dryden will struggle to retain what staff he has. There are five key vacancies allowed councils to close and then re-open failing schools under new leadership. The Secretary of State for Education has to approve of the plan, and Alderman Derbyshire was only the third school in England to be selected for this last resort treatment under the Government's scheme. Dozens more will follow.

It has seen some improvements in truancy levels and exam results since the Ofsted report, but not enough: "We haven't changed quickly enough," said Mr Dryden. "I want either a fresh start or closure, and if we closed, the children would have to catch buses to nearby schools further away." That, he believes, would lead to even higher levels of truancy.

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## EDUCATION/5

# Raving over bad reviews

### WORD OF MOUTH

JOHN IZBICKI



**Woodhead the bookseller**  
Have you ever heard of anyone who has actually been happy to receive a poor book review? Well! Brian Cox is such a man. The most recent opus he has edited, *Literacy Is Not Enough: Essays on the Importance of Reading* (Manchester University Press, £30), is going into a second print, partly thanks to the slewing it received from Chris Woodhead, our much-loved Ofsted Inspector of Schools – the only negative review it attracted.

"I was delighted with this poor review," Professor Cox told me. "It's only effect was to make teachers rush to buy it."

In a strange way, this repeats history. Brian Cox, who until his retirement in 1995, was the Professor of English Literature at the University of Manchester, will long be remembered as the co-editor of the series of *Black Papers* on Education, first published almost exactly 30 years ago, in March 1969. That day was described by the House of Commons by Edward Short, then Secretary of State for Education, as "one of the blackest days for education in the past hundred years".

The book was part of a reaction to progressive education and the kind of zany teaching methods then adopted by chaps like Woodhead. But for that short attack, it might well have gone unnoticed. Instead, it became a best-seller. What is stranger still, many of the criticisms contained in the *Black Papers* (described by many on the left as "reactionary") even "faschist" have now been embraced by New Labour. Plus ça change, rit c'est la même chose.

**Oh what a lovely chancellor**

This morning, Lord Attenborough and a retinue of colourfully grown-in nobility will solemnly climb the steps of the Gardner Centre of Sussex University to the Prodektorate Curiously by Lucy, played by the Trinity College of Music Brass Ensemble.

"They might have been better advised to strike up 'Oh, What a Lovely War,'" song of the film *Richard Attenborough*, directed in 1977.

You will recall that it was seen in Brighton and embraced by New Labour. Plus ça change, rit c'est la même chose.

### Chris Woodhead, the author's friend

Dickie, as he was then known, raised a goodly number of undergraduate students to take part. He has been closely connected with the university ever since and became its pro-chancellor in 1970. Today he will be installed as Chancellor in succession to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who retired last year. He has chosen three friends to receive honorary doctorates.

They are the actor Sir Ian Holm, another Oh, What a Lovely War star; actor-director writer Bryan Forbes (*The Angry Silence*; *The Slipper Room*; *The Rutherford Chronicles*); and Michael Stern, headteacher of the Waterford Kambhalton World College, South Africa, where Lord A is a governor.

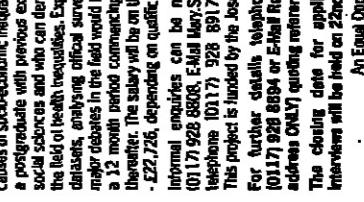
### Top mark for UCAS

A few changes one week will pop at Cheltenham next month in celebration of this year's Charter Marks award to the University's and Colleges Admissions Service. This distinction has been earned as a result of client satisfaction – reports from just some of the 3.5 million students who, year in, year out, apply through UCAS or places. Now that's a pretty good record for the 300 people employed by this organisation. Top charter marks to them all, and to Tony Hegelus, its effervescent chief executive. The cleaning period is likely to do busier than ever following

## ODDLY ENOUGH

### NICK FEARN

No sparkling Californians are proud of the punishment, "said City Council President Ignacio De La Renta, adding that he himself was spanked for giving up spanking? Child welfare activist Jordan Rink is proposing that the city of Oakland establish itself as the U.S.'s first official "No Spanking Zone" in order to discourage parents from hitting their children. Rink runs a one-man, non-profit organisation, Parents and Teachers Against Violence in Education, and wants to ban corporal punishment in schools. According to reports, police shared off the web site ([www.jospank.org](http://www.jospank.org)). But several leaders in Oakland are opposed to demand the repeal of education reforms.



## HARVARD

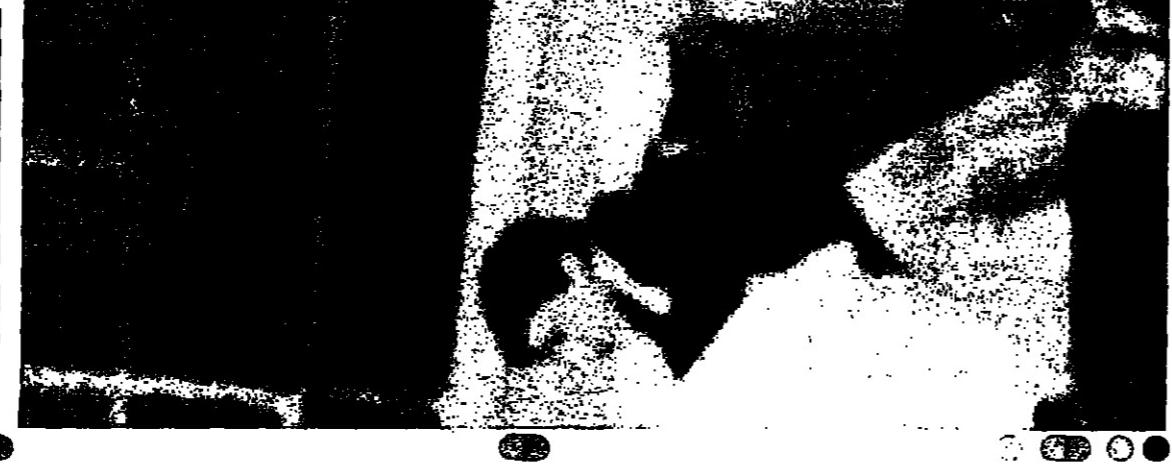
### Summer School

June 28-August 20, 1999

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## 12/APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH

### Nicholas Schoon



### The Queen's University of Belfast

Certificate, Diploma and Masters in:  
Communication  
([www.qub.ac.uk/fats/](http://www.qub.ac.uk/fats/))  
Rural Development  
([www.nics.gov.uk/dani/loughry/](http://www.nics.gov.uk/dani/loughry/))  
Food Science  
([www.qub.ac.uk/fats/](http://www.qub.ac.uk/fats/))

Contact:  
Dr. K. King, Assistant Head of School,  
School of Agriculture and  
Food Science,  
Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX,  
Northern Ireland (Tel: 01232 255200)

### Unis

**University of Surrey**  
School of Biological Sciences  
**MSc Course in Toxicology**  
Supported by BBSRC and Industrial  
stakeholders the MSc course aims to provide  
an academic and practical base for toxicology  
and environmental health research.  
The course is designed to meet the needs of  
the pharmaceutical, food and environmental  
industries.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**  
Department of Engineering  
Research Associate in  
Vacuum Electronic Devices  
A 3 year postdoctoral research association in the  
area of vacuum electronic devices is available. The  
position is to be new as soon as possible. The person  
appointed will have direct research experience in the  
areas of vacuum, plasma and surface emission.  
Further details by e-mail: [gahan@cam.ac.uk](mailto:gahan@cam.ac.uk)  
The University follows an equal opportunities policy.

**University of Bristol**  
Research Associate  
The School of Chemical Sciences wishes to appoint a Research  
Associate to work on a project investigating and improving the underlying  
causes of socio-economic inequalities in health in the UK. The post will set  
up a programme with prior experience of qualitative research in the  
social sciences and where demonstration of enthusiasm for research in the  
field of health inequalities, experience of working with large population  
datasets, and ability to analyse data to a high standard are essential.  
Informal enquires can be made to Dr. Mary Starke, telephone  
(0117) 928 8828, fax: Mary.Starke@bris.ac.uk, Dr. Daniel Davies,  
telephone (0117) 928 8817, E-mail: [Danny.Davies@bris.ac.uk](mailto:Danny.Davies@bris.ac.uk).  
For further details telephone (0117) 928 8834 or fax: [Health.Research@bris.ac.uk](mailto:Health.Research@bris.ac.uk)  
address DMSY, quoting reference AS18.  
The closing date for applications is 12th February 1999.  
Interviews will be held on 2nd February.  
An Equal Opportunities Employer

FAX: 0171 293 2505

### UMIST

UMIST is the 6th top research rated university in the UK.  
UMIST has just won a unique 3rd Queen's Prize for  
Higher Education. It was awarded for the quality of  
UMIST's Postgraduate degrees in partnership with  
industry.

At the heart of Manchester, UMIST is a friendly  
university celebrating its 175th anniversary in 1999.

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and management degrees, call Alan Bersford on:  
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Research Fellow  
The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is one of Britain's greatest  
charities. Our aim is to prevent, treat or cure all forms of cancer.  
Graduate Studentships (Scotland)

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 100 Linacre Hall,  
The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, shaped within one of the largest  
teaching hospitals in Scotland, and with strong academic links to both the University of Edinburgh and the Medical Research Council Human Genetics Unit.  
The three graduate studentships available from October 1999.  
The key laboratory research interests of the Unit will be Anticancer Drug Development and  
Oncology, Cell Biology and Genetics.  
The awards will be tenable for three years with a taxable grant of £9,241 for the first year,  
subject to additional allowances for experience and annual incremental increases. PhD  
registration will be arranged through the University of Edinburgh.

Applications are invited from candidates who expect to obtain a First or Upper Second Class  
Honours Degree. Candidates are advised to apply early as interviews will be held in  
January/February 1999.

Indicate below the three projects available:  
1. Dr Jeffrey Clumpling and Dr Duncan Jourell  
Autism: Modelling the Therapeutic Efficacy of Topiramate in Children.  
2. Dr Simon Langford and Prof John Smith  
Early Replicated Progression of Ovarian Cancer.

3. Dr Dani Gabb, Dr. Graeme Scully and Prof John Stimpson  
Functional Analysis of Chromosome 11 Tumour Suppressor Genes in Ovarian Cancer.  
Information available can be made to any of the above supervisors on 0131 463 5454  
or contact the Research Department, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 100 Linacre Hall, London SW7 1ER, UK or email: [icrf@icrf.ac.uk](mailto:icrf@icrf.ac.uk) or fax: 0117 909 1100 or e-mail: [icrf@icrf.ac.uk](mailto:icrf@icrf.ac.uk) or telephone 0117 909 1100 or fax: 0117 909 1100 or e-mail: [icrf@icrf.ac.uk](mailto:icrf@icrf.ac.uk).

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### Marketing Assistant

Salary: £11,400 p.a.

OUW is the commercial arm of The Open University with particular responsibility for managing the OU's learning materials and student services internationally. Due to rapid expansion, the Marketing team is seeking to recruit a Marketing Assistant.

Reporting to the Marketing Manager, this new role will provide support to a busy marketing department engaged in the direct promotion of the OU's world-class course materials (including print, audiovisual and multi-media/online) to professional students and trainers beyond the University's own student body.

• Bilingual application skills;  
• Bilingual production, including copy writing, press writing, public relations, advertising, press and publishing distribution, to deadlines;  
• Assisting with development of new web sites;  
• Constructing web pages using Microsoft Word and hypertext links;  
• Writing and placing news releases in deadlines.

In addition, you will be required, pay attention attention to detail, have good interpersonal skills and be adherent to 'A' level standard or equivalent.

Job description, further particulars and application form are available from Christine McCrory, Admin & Personnel.

Manager, Open University Worldwide Ltd,

Third Floor, One Barrell Building,  
Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA,  
Telephone: 01992 636759,  
e-mail: [C.McCrory@ou.ac.uk](mailto:C.McCrory@ou.ac.uk)

Closing date for applications: 15 February 1999.  
Fax: 01992 636741. Unsuccessful applicants will be held on 22 February 1999.

<http://www2.open.ac.uk/jobs/univ/mkt.htm>

### SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

#### LECTURERS IN EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT (Post 10573)

This is a permanent post concerned with the significance of IT for leading and managing schools and educational institutions. You will be expected to contribute to open learning courses and develop research in this growing field of great significance to the future of education. Extensive specialist support is available.

You will need to have a strong academic background in educational leadership and management and an understanding of IT developments and needs in education.

You will need to have a strong academic background in relevant field and practical experience in further education or other postsecondary education settings including industry or the public service.

Application forms are available from 1 April 1999, or as soon as possible thereafter, until the closure of the School of Education at 5.15pm on 19 or the Lecture 8 Survey, 5pm £272.50 - £29,045 plus £2,541 London Allowance.

Preference will be given to candidates able to teach undergraduate courses in Europe (1998-1999) and Rousseau, Marx and Freud. Subjects of Modernity. The successful candidate will also be expected to teach a Masters level course in History and Psychology.

Further particulars are available from Rachel Alcock, Department of History, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Applications are invited for a full-time position in the range of £22,725 - £29,045 plus £2,541 London Allowance.

Preference will be given to candidates able to teach undergraduate courses in Europe (1998-1999) and Rousseau, Marx and Freud. Subjects of Modernity. The successful candidate will also be expected to teach a Masters level course in History and Psychology.

Further particulars are available from Rachel Alcock, Department of History, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Applications including CV, list of publications and addresses of three referees should be addressed to the Head of Department, Professor David French.

The closing date for applications is Friday 20th February 1999.

Working abroad, Equal Opportunity

http://www2.open.ac.uk/jobs/univ/mkt.htm

TEL: 0171 293 2222

### Marketing Assistant

Salary: £11,400 p.a.

OUW is the commercial arm of The Open University with particular responsibility for managing the OU's learning materials and student services internationally. Due to rapid expansion, the Marketing team is seeking to recruit a Marketing Assistant.

Reporting to the Marketing Manager, this new role will provide support to a busy marketing department engaged in the direct promotion of the OU's world-class course materials (including print, audiovisual and multi-media/online) to professional students and trainers beyond the University's own student body.

• Bilingual application skills;  
• Bilingual production, including copy writing, press writing, public relations, advertising, press and publishing distribution, to deadlines;

• Assisting with development of new web sites;

• Constructing web pages using Microsoft Word and hypertext links;

• Writing and placing news releases in deadlines.

In addition, you will be required, pay attention attention to detail, have good interpersonal skills and be adherent to 'A' level standard or equivalent.

Job description, further particulars and application form are available from

the Assistant Secretary, School of Education, The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.

Telephone: 01992 632748

Fax: 01992 632749.

E-mail: [univ.admin@open.ac.uk](mailto:univ.admin@open.ac.uk)

Closing date for applications: 22 February 1999.

Disabled applicants whose skills and experience meet the requirements of the job will be interviewed. Please let us know if you need your copy of the further particulars in large print, on computer disk or on audio cassette tape. Hearing impaired persons may make enquiries on Milton Keynes (01992) 634501 (Minicom answeringphone).

E-mail: [univ.admin@open.ac.uk](mailto:univ.admin@open.ac.uk)

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## 6/EDUCATION

### A-Z OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### COLLEGES

#### Chichester Institute



**Age:** 160.  
**History:** Earliest incarnation was as Chichester Outer College, founded in 1839 to train students. That merged in 1877 with Bishop Regis Emergency Training College, set up in 1846 to train soldiers for service in actions.

**Address:** Two sites, HQ, country-side, Beavon for water sports fanatics. Bishop's campus has three buildings put up in 1972 to attract the Prince Regent; future George IV. Chichester has an Oxford-style campus with sixties' additions.

**Vertical statistic:** Small college with 2,800 full-time and 1,200 part-time students. One third are over 21 on entry. One-quarter are training to teach. Male-female ratio is 40/60. Strong links with further education colleges in West Sussex.

**Easy to get into?** You need BGC at A-level in sports science and performing arts; GC for teacher education. Two A-level passes in other areas. Students without A-levels come via access courses from local further education colleges.

**Concerned with value for money, most of the funding for research will go to the top flight.**

**GO TO THE TOP FLIGHT:**  
At Chichester, one student per Regis site. Nightclubs: Quiet at weekends when revellers head for London. Brighton and Portsmouth. Brighton is on sports day, Wednesday. One student bar on each campus. Cheap to live in, £50 for a room in college plus £20 for food. Rooms in private sector cost around £50 in Chichester, £60 in Brighton. Chichester: director of contributing professional development at Honiton College, Cambridge. Transport links: It's easy enough to get from Chichester to Brighton on the free bus. But anything further afield is a problem. Direct train from London Victoria to Chichester and Brighton takes two hours and stops at every lamp post after

**Chichester Institute**  
Your Views

**Reaction to our articles on funding levels for 'new' and 'old' universities, the teaching of moral, social and citizenship values, and the growth in the market for private tutors even for the very young**

**Market for private tutors even for the very young**

I AM writing to correct certain misconceptions in the article by Professor Barton ("Play Fairly league academic now!", Education, 21 January). The funding component of grants Committee in 1986; that the unit of grants originally formulated by the University of Plymouth are still based on the principle that it is independent of the university in which it is taught.

This principle is further modified by the existence of "special factors", or which by far the largest is the one which recognises that everything done in London is undeniably more expensive than if it were being done elsewhere. But these special factors are publicly stated, and would be publicly justified by the Funding Councils if they were seriously criticised by anyone.

Almost everyone who is in a position to judge believes that the new universities are good at teaching as the older ones, and

those who are paid to do so. I myself doubt whether any teaching assessment process ought not to be taken seriously. Few people have confidence in the detailed ratings produced by the teaching staff, and the latter case saying why.

Funding research has to be based on quite different principles. The national need for re-

search varies considerably from one subject to another, and the difference in research

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# Crisis: a lesson in life

From Dunblane to a poet's death, children suffer trauma – but are rarely taught how to deal with it. It is time schools brought the language of emotion into class.

By Nick Tester

**L**izabeth Capewell was not at her desk the day mass killer Michael Ryan burst into John O'Gaunt School in Hungerford - where, until quite recently, he'd been a pupil - and finally ended the random violence by killing himself. She'd been burgled the day before and was at home, tidying things when news of the massacre of 16 people in Hungerford came in.

The impact of the shootings one August day in 1987 was profound. For Elizabeth Capewell, a former Geography teacher who co-ordinated Berkshire's youth and community work in the school, initial shock soon turned into trauma. Her absence from : final scenes of the bloodbath prompted irrational - but classic - feelings of guilt. She began to contemplate resignation. The apparent care of her county hall bosses to accept that she and her staff, now involved in a delicate operation to try and heal a grossly violated community, required counselling, provoked intense anger.

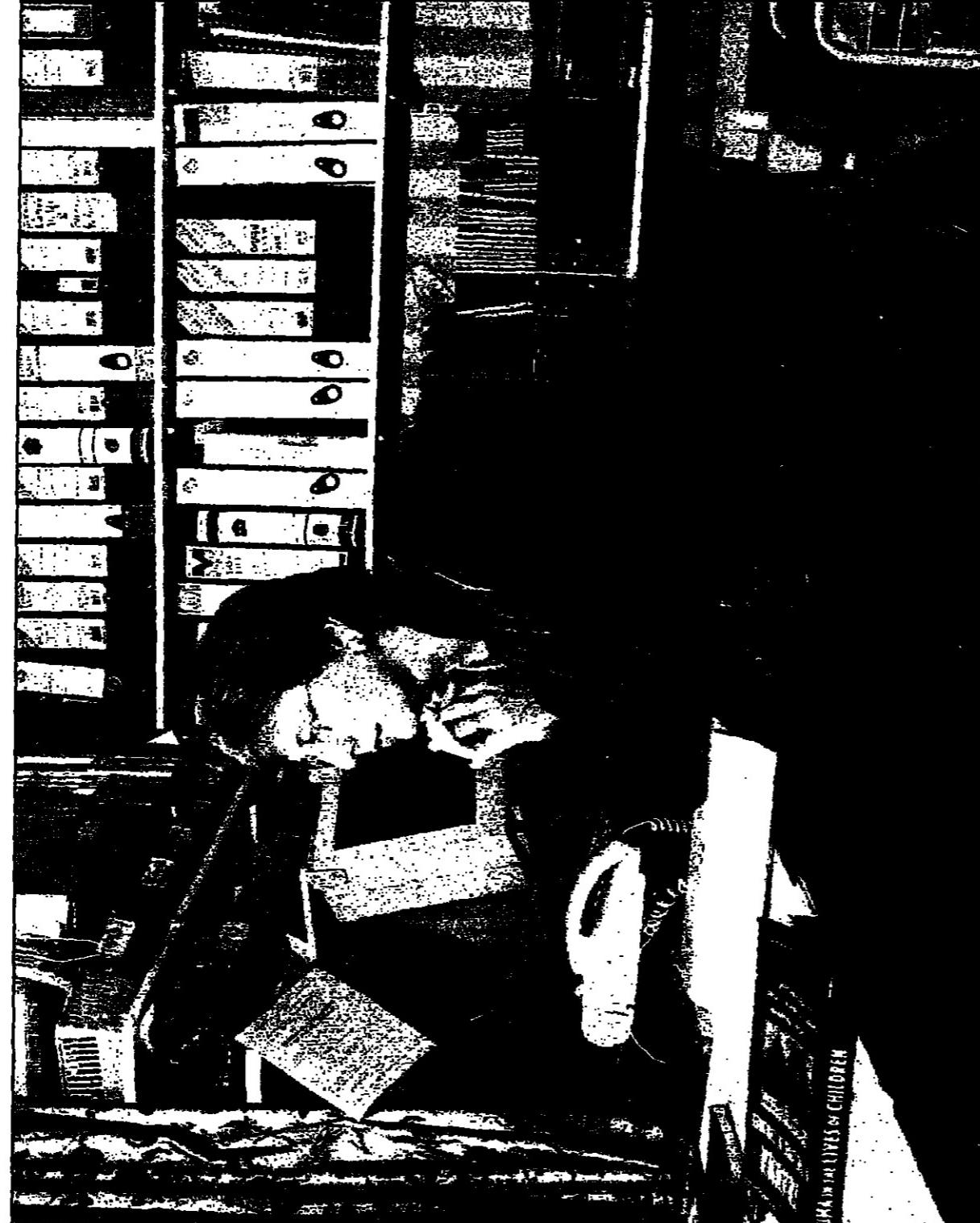
Eleven years on, Capewell believes it's possible to see that some good did

erge from a tragedy that sent shock waves far beyond the small Yorkshire market town. Gradual sea- changes in the way schools recognise the impact of trauma on children, either it is a school in shock when children are abducted in Hastings, an entire town being bereaved in the case of Hungerford or Dunblane, and in try to do something to ameliorate what can be traced to the horror in Hungerford.

Elizabeth Capevelli walked away from her job. "I was never asked about my experience, or that of my staff," she recalls today. "We were instructed not to talk about it, and were labelled as 'notional' if we did." She trained as a counsellor and was quickly urged to practise her new skills, discretely working alongside aid groups with young people involved in two major disasters that followed Hungerford –

in Lockerbie, which celebrated its 20th anniversary in December, and at the same time confirmed our belief that the education service had reached sufficient understanding and expertise to adequately respond to such incidents - and not just the big, eye-catching incidents.

Now 51, she is the director of the centre for Crisis Management and Prevention. Last August, she spent a week in Omagh where she was closely involved in the response to the terrorist bomb that killed 29 people. The



**Elizabeth Capewell:** "Too often, schools don't want to know about disaster until after it strikes" Western Education and Libraries dream might display strong emotions. living, not dwell on death", were

ical of the replies she received. According to Capewell, only a person who feels at ease with difficult situations can be described as resilient. "Why," she asks, "do we need to protect children so much? If they don't want to risk disturbing the balance. Above all, Capewell adds, there is a strong feeling that mentioning any incident to pupils will harm them.

"I think it is dangerous to ignore trauma. This is not about schools walloping pupils. It's about schools walloping teachers. It's about schools walloping parents. It's about schools walloping the community. It's about schools walloping the whole of society."

Capewell's intervention strategies at Durblane have been well received by other schools. "The work was guided by the principle that early intervention, concentrating on the building of coping skills and preventive education, will reduce existing problems and prevent unnecessary secondary stress," she explains. "Schools, libraries and the media can all play a part in this process."

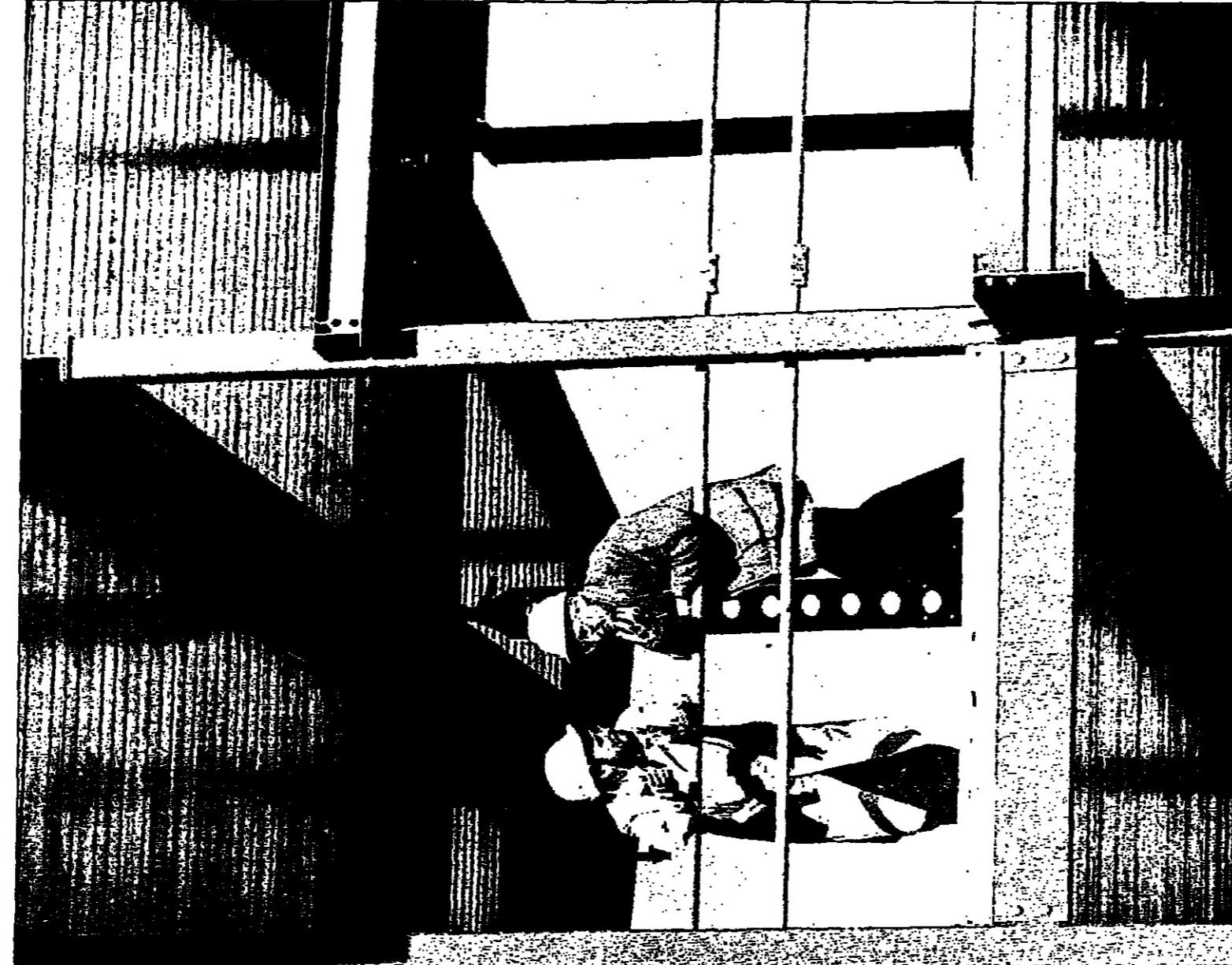
*This class offers an opportunity to teach pupils the essential language of emotion*

came in and wanted a clean sweep. They didn't want to look at the problems had not disappeared with the passing of time and, within a couple of years, they returned to haunt school. Staff morale and pupils' results plummeted. "Most of us in the UK who offered help to schools as experts after trauma have experienced rejection. Too often they don't want to know until a disaster strikes," local education authorities and

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In problems but giving children first advice and material to help cope. Sadly, too many schools do this because they're unable to cope with some of their pupils and the teachers are stressed out. They're functioning."

the rewards



**THE INDEPENDENT**  
Thursday 28 January 1999

PASSED/FAILED

BRUCE KENT



Amit Patel

Bruce Kent, 69, once general-secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, retired as an active Catholic priest in 1987 and is now working on the centenary Hague Peace Conference to be held in May. The original was called by Czar Nicholas II

**On the beat:** My father wasn't a Catholic but my mother was: the idea was that the children should be brought up as Catholics. The headmaster of Wellbury in Hitchin [Hertfordshire] was a former Anglican priest who had converted to Catholicism. He was extremely strict and a great beater of little boys. Every lunchtime there would be queues outside his sitting-room, and when we were wearing the small swimming-costumes, you'd see blue bottoms. I got used to prep school life, but my brother didn't like it at all. Once he ran away and my father had to get him back.

**Don't give up the day school:** In 1940, when I was 11, we left to go to Canada with my mother (our parents were Canadian). In Montreal we went with our cousins to a Protestant school, Lower Canada College. As Catholics, we were now a minority and I remember winning the scripture Prize because I was determined not to let the "other religion" win it. A day school was a complete revolution to me; some of

your brass plaque was moved to the rear of the desk; one of my predecessors on the desk was Charles Laughton. Funny drama was out; we had the mickey taken out of us because of our strong Canadian accents. My big dramatic moment was as Hamlet's father's ghost's double - a non-speaking role.

**Lotus on the menu:** When I left, with Higher Certificates in English, French and History, I went to a grammar and got the Latin requirement for Oxford. I was called up in 1947 and released from the army in September 1949, just in time to go to university. Someone had given me a biography of a great lawyer and that was it: at Brasenose I read law, a fascinating subject, and managed a Second. Oxford was a slack water time, my lotus-eating years. There was no radical side to me at all. I came out of a very Catholic school where the greatest possible evil was Communism. I remember someone saying about a student crossing the

*Father wasn't happy about me becoming a priest, but was very pleased when I*

*became a monsignor*

“That’s a Marxist!” I couldn’t believe it. He looked so ordinary, now? Oxford had been a kind of refuge with my father, who was unhappy about my wanting to be a Catholic priest. In my last term I decided to go into the Church and spent six years at St Edmund’s College, the seminary in Ware [in Hertfordshire]. My father was generous throughout a career of which he disapproved. When I became a monsignor [a senior priest], he was very pleased; his boy was doing well.

INTERVIEW BY  
TOBY COOPER

JONATHAN SALE

Leave with your name. When you left

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**AY University, Dundee.** "The new universities are as good at teaching as the older ones'"

are not exhaustive, and do not extend, despite coercion from the head teacher; or to cutting up greasy crisp packets or purchasing *The Sun*, *the News of the World*, *The Times* or *the Sunday Times* simply in order to get hook tokens

(we are now told that officially half our families are "middle-class" want more, ("When average isn't enough" EDUCATION, 21 January) and if they can afford to pay for private tuition, many do. The implication of the parent's letter

peoples of community, citizenship, per-  
ceived equality and understanding, in  
the world that increasingly projects a dif-  
ferent message, then crossing our fin-  
gers and hoping for the best won't help.

MARK COWAN  
Sheffield

**Schools can do it best**

ALL PARENTS want "the best" for  
their children. Aspirations of parents  
are different: in an area where unem-  
ployment is high, a job is the all-im-  
portant goal. Parents of other children  
viewed is very much that to "do the  
best" for your children, you have to use  
private tutors. What most really mean  
is that they want their children "to do  
better" than other children, a very dif-  
ferent concept. Why do many parents  
in my area, where the state schools,  
both primary and secondary, are  
"good", still use private tutors?  
My belief is that I am "doing the best"  
for my children by relying on the pro-  
fessionalism and expertise of their  
teachers.

My loyalties, however, lie in their school  
and community, and I would like to see  
them succeed. I hope that the new  
independent schools will be able to  
offer a better service to the local com-  
munity, and that the pupils will be  
able to benefit from the experience  
of the teachers.

MARK COWAN  
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**2451; e-mail: [markw@thel Independent.co.uk](mailto:markw@thel Independent.co.uk)**  
**Letters may be edited for length and**  
**charity.**

